WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 220 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5 Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)

Incorporated in Holland.

Established by Royal Charter 1824.

BOMBAY Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663

RESERVE FUNDS
f. 425,513,284 equal £35,542,774

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland.)
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES

Dutch East Indies	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djocja	Sourabaya
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjiantjap
Padang	Weltevredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon,
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Depar ture
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	28th Oct.	15th Nov.
Tosa Maru	N. Wada	5622	17th Nov.	22nd Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3517	15th Nov.	27th Nov
Wakasa Maru	F Tanda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

DATE.	STEAMERS.	TONS.
1921		
12th November..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
19th „ —	DEVANHA	8,092
26th „ —	NARKUNDA*	16,118
3rd December.	MACEDONIA	10,512
10th „ —	CALEDONIA	7,572
17th „ —	MOREA	10,890
24th „ —	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „ —	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th Jan. —	CHINA	7,952
14th „ —	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st „ —	NALDERA*	15,825
28th „ —	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th Feb. —	EGYPT†	7,941
11th „ —	DELTA	8,097
18th „ —	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „ —	MOREA	8,983
4th March ..	MALWA*	10,890
11th „ ..	KARMAL	10,941
18th „ ..	KAISAR-I-HIND*	11,430
25th „ ..	CHINA	7,952

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT Through Steamers from China
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921, About			
28th November	—	NEVASA	9,071
11th December	—	NEURALIA	9,082
25th „	—	MERKARA	8,285
9th January	—	M'SHOBR "	8,288
30th „	..	"CANARA"	6,012
6th February	..	"MADURA"	8,600
20th „	..	"DOMALA"	..
12th March	..	"NATIPARA.	8,182
20th „	..	"MANDALA	8,246

* Do not carry passengers

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921 —		
18th November —	NALDERA	Call at Colomb Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
30th December —	MALWA	
1922		
27th Jan. —	NARKUNDA	Do. Do,
24th Feb. —	MANTUA	
24th March ..	"VADARA"	Calls at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	
11th Nov. ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
18th „ ..	CHAKLA	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.
14th „ ..	LHASA	Karachi via Kathiawar.
14th „ ..	CHAKDALA	Bushehr via Karachi
16th „ ..	KARAPARA	East & S. African ports via Mauritius.
17th „ ..	BARALA	Karachi & P. Gulf ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Depire.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi	30th Oct.	14th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saito	28th Nov.	10th Dec
SAIGON MARU	M. Sato	7th Dec	19th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki	11th Dec.	23rd Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,506
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,065,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Hasken, Esq., Chairman,
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorted period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	7,58,73,625
Paid-Up Capital and Reserves	„	2,44,74,608
Reserve Liability of Share holders	„	5,31,11,467

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt. Chairman; Board of Directors.

WE OFFER YOU A

COMPLETE BANKING : SERVICE :

WHICH INCLUDES BANKING THROUGHOUT INDIA

IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

THE CONSIDERATION OF SOUND INDUSTRIAL PROPOSITIONS AND THE UNDERTAKING OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

General Manager:
L.D.L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
49, Churchgate Street,
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-2	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Chaik Memon Street,
LONDON, AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINISTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS: Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK, BUILDING, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK
5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable, "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLSIHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonosaki
Dairen	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 297.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).

HEAD OFFICE Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls	Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs.	3,89,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of s. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH AND CO.,
Agents.

THE BOMBAY WINDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDEAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. or The Chief of Agents, D. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.
The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE.

A Weeke's Repertoire of DAILY CHANGE in Honour of the restive season of
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, VISIT,

TO-D Y Thur. Nov. 17th at: 4-30, 6-30, 8 15 and 10 p.m.
A Complete Chaplin Programme including
"SHOULDER ARMS"

Fri. Nov. 18th at: 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
Pathe's Latest Super-Production.
"10001 NIGHTS"
or
"THE SULTANESS OF LOVE"

Sat. Nov, 19th at : 4, 6, 8, & 10 p. m.
The Wonder Story of Age.
"TARZAN OF THE APES"

Sun. Nov, 20th at: 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
The Jungle Story.
"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

Mon. Nov. 21st at: 4-30. 6-30, 8-15, a n 10 p. m.
An all Chapline Programme including.
"DOGS LIFE"

Tues. Nov. 22nd at: 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p. m
Annette Kellerman in
"QUEEN OF THE SEA"
A Submarine Phantasy with 200 Smiling Beautiful piquant Girl.

Wed. Nov. 23rd at: 6-30, 8-85 & 10 p.m.
"AMARILLY OF CLOTHES, LINE ALLY"
Featuring Mary Pickford.

Thur. Nov. 24th at; 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p m,
The World's Great Film Masterpiece.
"THE SORROW OF SATAN"
By Marie Corelly.

Fri. Nov. 25th at: 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Greatest A Chievement in Cinematography.
"VENDETTA"
By Marie Corelli.
Gergeous Scenery and Beautiful Photoplay.

THE EMPRESS.

A week's Repertoire of DAILY CHANGE in honour of the Festive season of
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALSES' VISIT.

TO-DAY THURS. Nov. 17th at 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m. A Broadwest Special
"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"
Featuring Matheson Lang.
Supported by Miss Hutin Britton.
FRIDAY. November 18th at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 P. m. Marie Corelli's Great Work
"THE SORROWS OF SATAN'
Featuring Miss Gladys Cooper.
SATURDAY. Nov. 19th at 3; 4-30; 6-30; 8-15 10 p. m.
AN ALL CHAPLIN PROGRAMME including his Great Masterpiece.
"DOG'S LIFE"
SUN. Nov. 20th at 3; 4-30; 6-30 8-15 & 10 p. m.
Ambrosio's Great classical Exclusive Lord Lytton's Most Popular Novel.
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEH
MON. Nov. 21st at 4; 6; 8; & 10 p m.
The Greatest Spectacle Drama in the History of the Screen in 8 Acts.
"ROMEO & JULIET"
Featuring Beverley Bayne & Francis Bushman.
TUES. Nov. 22nd at 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p. m.
An All-British Masterpice.
"EAST LYNNE"
Adapted from Mrs. Henry Wood's Famous Novel
WED. Nov. 23rd at 6-30; 8-15; & 10 p. m.
AN ALL-CHAPLIN PROGRAMME including the Great Laughter raiser &
"SHOULDER ARMS"
THURS. Nov. 24th at 6; 8; & 10 p. m.
The Wender Story of the Age.
"TARZAN OF THE APES"
FRI. Nov. 25th at 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Jungle Story.
"THE ROMANCE OF TARZAN"

OUR DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME!

IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS' VISIT!

TO-NIGHT—ONLY FOR ONE DAY!
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present

WOMAN

A Splendid Photodrama
A Comedy in the Programme
Five Shows To-day: 3-30, 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

LOCATION :

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Grand Opening Day.

SATURDAY 19th NOVEMBER 1921.

Two Shows Two Shows

1st Show 5-30 p. m.

2nd Show 9-30 p. m.

Two Shows Daily for One Week.

IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS VISIT !

HERE'S A CINEMA FEAST GALORE THE PICK OF SUPER-PRODUCTIONS —AND THAT TOO BY THE CARTLOAD!

A Feast of the Movies ;

Messrs K. D. and Brothers are glad to announce the following Daily Change of Programme at the

West-End Cinema

UPTO 25th Nov.
ONE PICTURE EVERY DAY !
Thursday 17th November
"WOMAN"
Friday 18th November
"SALOME"
Saturday 19th November
"CLEOPATRA"
Sunday 20th November
"A GENTLEMAN RIDER"
MONDAY 21st November
"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"
Tuesday 22nd November
"WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE?"
Wednesday 23rd November
"DONT CHANGE YOUR HUSBAND"
Thursday 24th November
"LES MISERABLES"
Friday 25th November
"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"
AT THE
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT
A PATHE SERIAL
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"The Avenging Arrow."

A swift lightning-speed serial of the west Here is a chance to show your mettle. COME Help RUTH ROLAND solve the mystery of the "Avenging Arrow" will be surprised and entertained.

TWO EPISODES—FIRST WEEK
Episode 1. "The Vow of Mystery"
" 2. "The Enemy Strike."
Latest News.
AT THE RINGSIDE
Pollard Comic.
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10.30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-NIGHT !

Messrs K. D. and Brothers present
The greatest literary gem in French Literature,

"Les Miserables"

BY VICTOR HUGO

All the ten parts complete featuring the greatest emotional actor on the Screen,

William Farnum

FIVE SHOWS TO-DAY at: 3-30 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

AMUSEMENTS

MADAN THEATRES, LD;
PRESENT AT
THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY ! TO-DAY ! TO-DAY !
Special Royal Visit Films.

Taken by their well-known Operator, Sig. E. D'Liguoro (Late of the Italian Air Force) in connection with H. R. H. The PRINCE OF WALES' ARRIVAL :—

1. The First Ambassador of the Empire.
2. State Arrival of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.
3. Our Beloved Prince Lands on the Shores of India.
4. Homage of Bombay City Fathers'.
5. Municipal Address of Welcome.
6. Drive Through the City.
7. Scenes at the Bunder.

Miss Jankibai

ALIAS

CHHAPAN CHHURI

THE BUL-BUL (NIGHTINGALE) OF ALLAHABAD.

Unique opportunity for hearing sweet, scientific and high-class music popular in palaces and in public

Her gramophone records always in great requést

HER FIRST VISIT TO BOMBAY

WILL GIVE TWO CONCERTS
On THURSDAY the 17th November
AT 9-30 P. M.
AND
MONDAY the 21st November 1921
AT 9-30 P. M.
at the
BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE
TARDEO

Prices :—Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, 1 and Annas 8.

PLANS AT THE THEATRE.

Telephone No. 1000.

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS

MIRABAI

Nhe Kohinoor Photo Drama;

An episode from the History Mewar in Rajputana. The life story of one of the greatest devotee of Shree Krishna the immortal poetess of India, whose songs are in every body's mouth from Kashmir to Cape Komorin.

MIRABAI

A historical Photo-Drama depicting scenes of love intrigue crime and Mira's stubborn fight againt unrighteousness.

replete with

Brilliant Photographic Effect.

Shows at : 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES,

THERE'S NOT TO REASON WHY
THERE'S NOT TO MAKE REPLY
THE SWORN AGREEMENT
LOVE JEALOUSY INTRIGUE.

Dramatic force, vigour love, intrigue and atmosphere of the lovely Italian book lake-grounds have been masterfully combined both in story and action in "The Sworn Agreement". The leading roll is played by a well-known star, supported by eminent artists.

WILL HOLD YOU SPELLBOUND FROM START TO FINISH,

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30.

POPULAR PRICES.

The Alexandra Cinema

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM
THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS

Owing to the Great Success and Tremendous Ovation.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'

Film has been receiving it is being taken over and shown at

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY, AT 6-30, p. m.

A GREAT IMPERIAL AND NATIONAL ATTRACTION

MADAN THEATRES, LD.

present EXCLUSIVELY in India

The Official Film Record of the Last ROYAL TOUR

"50,000 MILES WITH H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES."

A Cinematographic record of the

EMPIRE'S GREATEST AMBASSADOR !

Taken by Capt. Barker, attached H. M. S. "RENOWN." A few of the Remarkable Scenes taken in "50,000 miles of the EMPIRE'S

MIGHTY AMD VOCIFEROUS WELCOME.

On March 14th, 1920 The PRINCE OF WALES left the Motherland to visit the Millions of Britain's sons and daughters Overseas,

THE PRINCE IN AUSTRALIA

Tremendous Scenes of Welcome and Loyalty

THE GREAT WELCOME

BY THE CHILDREN OF SYDNEY. AND OTHER AUSTRALIAN CITIES.

Thousands of Children Present a wonderful Pageant of Physical Drill Movements and Dancing,

AN INTENSELY MOVING SIGHT!

THE PRINCE AT WELLINGTON N. Z.

An uproarious Amusing Ceremony of Crossing the Line; over 7,000 Victims are made to take an Equatorial Bath. The Fun waxes fast and furious.

H. R. H. PAYS HOMAGE TO KING NEPTUNE

and is examined by a Doctor, Lathered, Shaved and thrown to the mercies of the Bears. Do Not Miss this highly amusing OLD SEA CEREMONY.

FAREWELL TO THE TROPICS,
BACK AGAIN IN THE HOMELAND,

And Now Welcome to India.

THE EXCELSIOR.

The Bandman Opera Co. 1921.

TO-NIGHT THURSDAY, Nov 17th at 8-30 p. m.

The Great London Extravaganza, from the London Pavilion,

"AFGAR"

Booking at the Theatre after 12-30 p. m, To-day.

Is your Baby being fed correctly?

Every Mother

no matter how she is feeding her little one, should obtain this booklet. It is a perfect mine of useful information on the hundred and one points affecting baby which inevitably arise from day to day.

SEND THIS COUPON TO-DAY

The "Allenburys" booklet will be sent post free upon receipt of the attached coupon. It is from the pen of a medical man, an authority on all that touches baby's welfare, and contains clear and informative articles on :—

The Importance of proper dietary. Quantities and Hours of Feeding. Feeding after Weaning. Sickness and Convalescence in Infancy, General Management and Clothing Minor Infant Ailments, Isolation and Disinfaction. The care of the Nursing Mother, etc., etc.

TO ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD
Special representatives for India.
Box 2198, G-P.O. CALCUTTA.

Mrs. ——————

will be pleased to receive a copy of the 'Allenburys booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

Britain's Bonniest Babies

are GLAXO Babies !

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.

Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?

PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE
Through
Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Zam-Buk

SHOULD BE KEPT HANDY ALWAYS

TO use Zam-Buk on any flesh wound or skin sore is the surest way to ward off the perils of Blood-poison, Ulceration, Festered Sores, Eczema, Itch, Ringworm, Scalp Sores, and Piles.

Zam-Buk can be depended on better than anything else, not only to swiftly soothe away the pain of a Cut, Bruise, Sprain, Burn, or Scald, but also to keep the broken skin free from infection by dirt and disease, and make it heal up quickly and naturally. Zam-Buk possesses such wonderful soothing, healing, and antiseptic power that it has aptly been termed "A Surgery in a Two-Inch Pot."

Zam-Buk does not contain animal fat, nor is it touched by human hands in the manufacture. It is the out-standing and distinctive feature of this wonderful remedy that it is prepared solely from rare herbal saps and juices, which (as blended together in Zam-Buk) possess wonderful antiseptic and disease-dispelling power. Being of unvarying quality, Zam-Buk always ensures quick and perfect healing.

Prices :—R. 1 per pot, or Rs. 2-4 for large family size (the Rs. 2-4 size contains nearly four times small size). Of all Chemists and Stores, or post-free for Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8, direct from The Zam-Buk Company, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. Also from Kemp & Co., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay; E. Brookes & Co., Karachi; The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo; and E. M. de Sousa & Co., Rangoon.

INDIA'S Most Wonderful HEALER

I. Z. 343.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two COPYING CLERKS with knowledge of accounts. Apply personally with testimonials to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
A R1985

WANTED—FOREMAN, to take charge of carpenters and fitters (Indian and Chinese) on REINFORCED CONCRETE WORK in Bombay, must be fully experienced. Apply at once with references to Box No. 7432, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1990

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE, with Marathi as mother-tongue, to teach in the "Parle Tilak Vidyalaya." Applicants to see immediately Mr. S. M. DESHPANDE, Secretary, Tilak Vidyalaya, Vile-Parle, B. B. & C. I. Rly. Line, in the morning time.
A R1996

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES to sell shares of Bihar Minerals, Ltd., as also to sell coal at their places of business. Correspondence in English stating terms, rererences, etc., should be addressed to K. GANGULI & CO., Box No. 2329, Calcutta.
A R1980

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—GODOWNS pucca built at Ghorupdeo near Sewree, accommodation for about 1,500 cotton bales in each. Excellent opportunity for traders and merchants. Apply to Mr. KESHAVJEE HIRJEE BHOJRAJ, at Kumbharwada 4th Lane.
C C11164

OFFICES TO LET—Apollo Bunder 1st December. Well partitioned AREA of approxiately 2,000 feet. Excellently situated and well lighted. Divided into eight offices with separate typists' room. Apply Box No. 7421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C C 111330

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars. Apply Box No 7316, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

TO LET—At Forjett Street, Tardeo, behind "Forjett Terrace", FLATS, consisting of hall, dining, four bedrooms with baths, electric lights and gas stoves. Rents moderate. Please apply M. BHARUCHA, Architect, 24, Churchgate Street.
C R1854

TO LET—A spacious airy, marble flooring, Parisian plastered ceiling up to date all painted BUNGALOW at 33 Souter Street, Byculla Club Road. Fitted with electric lights suitable for large families and Maharajas or Native Princes Apply to DADAMIA KHANDWANI, Memonwada Street, Pydhownie.
C R1914

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 p.m and 1-30 p m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

COTTAGE PIANO FOR SALE—Collard and Collard English make. Apply R. D. PUNVELIWALLA, Contractor Building, Lamington Road, Grant Road.
C R1991

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

BEAUTIFUL VIS-A-VIS imported from England, 1920. Cost price Rs. 2,200, now Rs. 1,666 or near offer. European owner proceeding home. Apply Box No. 7427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1981

FOR SALE—4 cylinder 16 H.P., second-hand "RENAULT" LANDAULETTE, 7 seater, perfect running order. Complete Rs. 12,000 or near offer. Apply D. H. DIGHE, Sandhurst Road, Parwati Bhuvan, Bombay.
R1995

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—A brand new Chandler, six cylinder, seven seater car, in perfect running order, newly polished and overhauled, very sparingly used for a year only, for Rs. 6,500. No counter offers. For further particulars, apply to:—Box No. 7426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R 1978

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

COOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12, one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY
C10877

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 13 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M GH.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—One 25 B. H. P. Ruston proctor complete combustion CRUDE OIL ENGINE with heavy Electric Type Fly Wheel and all Gun Metal Bearings in perfect working order. Can be seen working at "EMPRESS IRON WORKS. Connought Road, Byculla". Price on application.
K R 1932

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Best Austrian CIGARETTE PAPERS in complete cases. Apply HASHAMBHOY PREMJI, Rice Godown, Carnac Bunder, Bombay.
R1998

SALE—Large stock of various description disposed of at immensely reduced values during our grand Sale. G. M. OPPAL & BROS., 275, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R1994A

PURE KHADDAR!—Shirtings, dhoties, coatings, sarees, etc. etc. Apply for price list TILAK SWADESHI VASTRALAYA, Guntur, (M.S.M.)
T R1900

FAMOUS BEZVADA KHADDAR—Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices lowest. Send 1 anna for samples and quotations. The ANDRA INDUSTRIAL CO., Guntur (Madras Presidency).
T R1688

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency, combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7¼ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

COLTHURST and Harding's Genuine White ZINC PAINT. Best on the market Rs. 52 per cwt. Apply WEST INDIAN IMPORT COMPANY, Narandas Buildings, Ballard Estate.
T R1952

FOR SALE—One COTTON and SILK WEAVING CONCERN with 24 best English Power Looms, two Warping Machines, one Sizing Plant, Dying and Bleaching Apparatus, quite in a sound working condition driven by 15 H.P. Electric Motor with complete electric installations, open for sale with building on a very prominent situation of the town. Write immediately for price and inspection to Box No. 7379, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1844

PUBLIC NOTICES.

McKENZIES LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th November to 9th December, 1921, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors,
McKENZIE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C11378

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY, COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are advised that trains will not run and passengers will not be booked from stations between Grant Road and Marine Lines (inclusive) between 11-0 and 11-45 hours on THURSDAY, the 17th November, 1921.

W. P. PECHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 15th November, 1921.
C11376

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE for immediate delivery, one new very latest 1921 Model ROLLS-ROYCE CAR, fitted with a very high-class luxurious Cabriolet Body all complete. Excellent opportunity for those who want immediate delivery of a Rolls-Royce during the Prince of Wales' Visit. For price and particulars apply to BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED.
R1927

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

PANDIT KRIPARAM, the celebrated leprosy-curer of Calcutta, has removed to LINGAYA SAYANNA'S HOUSE, Plot No. 22, opposite G. I. P Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay, where he can be consulted daily from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. and again from 6 to 8 p.m. in obstinate cases of skin diseases of all varieties. Sample medicine for Leucoderma given away free for trial. Communications to be made in English, Devnagri or Urdu.
C10866

TENDERS.

H. R. H. THE NIZAM'S P. W. D.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a Bridge over the Gundi River on the Asafabad Rajura Road in Adilabad Division, H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions. The Bridge consists of 7 openings 40 feet semi-circular arches in stone masonry. Copies of Plan and Estimate can be inspected in the Office of Messrs. Mistry and Bhedwar, Civil Engineers and Architects, Churchgate Street, Bombay, from whom tender forms can be purchased on payment of annas eight. Tenders to be submitted before the 15th December, 1921, to the undersigned who does not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender. Work done will be measured at the end of each Fasli month and payments made regularly deducting 10 per cent. as further security. The estimated cost of the Bridge is Osmania Sicca Rs. 1,75,000 including contingencies, Boiling out charges, etc., (O. B. Rs. 116 2/3 British Government: Rs. 100)

J. T ANKLESARIA,
Divisional Engineer, G. B.,
Adilabad.
3rd November, 1921.
C11344

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

(Incorporated in England.)

ALTERATIONS IN THE TIMINGS OF CERTAIN THROUGH AND SUBURBAN PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE following trains will run to altered timings on 18th, 19th, 20th and 22nd instant:—

DOWN TRAINS.

ON 18TH NOVEMBER 1921.

23 Down Poona, V. Terminus dep.: 21-45, Poona arr. 5-0.
127 Down Thana, V. Terminus dep: 22 0, Thana arr.: 24-0.
157 Down Nagpur Passenger, V. Terminus dep.: 23-10, Nagpur arrival same as at present.
17 Down South East, V. Terminus dep: 23-30 Poona arr: same as at present.
25 Down Poona, V. Terminus dep: 23-45, Poona arrival, same as at present.

ON 19TH NOVEMBER, 1921.

81 Down Thana, V. Terminus dep: 0.55, Thana arr: 2-5.
15 Down South East, V. Terminus dep: 9-20, Poona arr: 16-25
137 Down Kurla will leave V. Terminus at 9-30 and arrive Kurla at 10-10.
99 Down Thana will leave V. Terminus at 10-0 and arrive Thana at 1 10.
53 Down Kalyan wil leave V. Terminus at 10-8 and arrive Kalyan same as at present.

ON 20TH NOVEMBER, 1921.

97 Down Thana, V. Terminus dep: 8-15, Thana arr: 9-25.
51 Down Kalyan, V. Terminus dep: 9-5, Kalyan arr: 10-48.

ON 22ND NOVEMBER 1921.

79 Down Kalyan, V. Terminus dep: 21-25, Kalyan arr: 23-23.
27 Down Delhi Express V. Terminus dep: 21-40, Delhi arrival same as at present.
125 Down Thana Passenger, V. Terminus dep: 22-50, Thana arrival 24-0.

UP TRAINS.

ON 18TH NOVEMBER 1921.

72 Up Kalyan Passenger Kalyan dep: 23-20 V. T. Bombay arr. 1-10

ON 19TH NOVEMBER 1921.

32 Up Parcel Train Dhond dep. 6-5, Poona arr. 8-30 dep. 11-45, Victoria Terminus arr. 19-33.
122 Up Thana Passenger Thana dep. 22-15, Victoria Terminus arr: 23-35.

ON 20TH NOVEMBER, 1921.

78 Up Kalyan Passenger Kalyan dep. 7-0, Victoria Terminus arr. 9-10.
80 Up Kalyan Passenger Kalyan dep. 7-15 Victoria Terminus arr. 9-20.
30 Up Delhi Expres Victoria Terminus arr. 9-35.
10 Up Madras Mail Victoria Terminus arr. 9-55.

The following trains will not stop at Malavli and no tickets will be issued to and from this station:—
17 Down: S. E. Passenger leaving V. T. Bombay on 18th and 20th instant.
25 Down: Poona Passenger leaving V. T. Bombay on 18th instant.
21 Down and 23 Dn: Poona Passengers leaving V. T. Bombay on 19th instant.
24 Up Poona Passenger leaving Poona on 19th instant.
41 Down Poona Express also, leaving V. T. Bombay on 19th instant will not stop at Kirkee and no tickets will be issued to and from this station.
32 Up S. E. Parcel Train will not stop at Patas, Kedgaon, Yevat and Hadapsar on 19th instant, and no tickets will be issued to and from these stations.

The following Suburban Passenger trains will be cancelled:
135 Dn: and 136 Up Kurla Passenger trains on 20th instant.
87 Down and 88 Up Thana Passenger trains on 20th instant.
155 Dn: and 156 Up Kurla Passenger trains on 22nd instant.
For detail timings see Poster Notices exhibited at stations.

D. S. BURN,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th November, 1921.
C11370

FOREST ADMINISTRATION OF NAGAR-VELLY.

NOTICE.

(PORTUGUESE TERRITORY.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 10th December next, at 2 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) a PUBLIC AUCTION is to be held, at the Administrator's Office—Silvassa,—for the sale of the forests of Kelavni, Chickli, Sooranghee and Ambholi villages, in accordance with the terms and conditions given in the Portuguese Government Gazette (Boletim Official), No 89, dated 8th instant.

There is a great variety of trees in the aforesaid forests and all of different kinds, such as, teakwood, kheir, sissoo, tanass, sadra and others, available for construction and furniture purposes.

The forest of Kelavni is situated near to Daman Road Railway Station (B. B. and C. I. Ry.) and those of Chickli, Sooranghee and Ambholi, near to the Sanjan Station, the roads being all plain.

There are altogether 278.559 trees, approximately, viz:—

Kelavni	50.735
Chickli	102.629
Sooranghee	78.114
Ambholi	47.081
Total	278.559

The contractor wil be allowed to reduce to charcoal, wood that he may wish.

The auction to be held, is of each forest, separately.

The following is the base for auction.
Forest of Kelavni 25,000 rupees Chickli 76.000 rupees; Sooranghee 58,000 rupees and Ambholi 28,000 rupees

To be admitted to the auction, a deposit of Rupees 5,000 (Five thousands rupees only) should be made in the Banco-National Ultramarino and any of the Rocebedoria de Fazenda (Treasury Office) of Portuguese India.

Immediately after the auction is over the said amount of the deposit will be refunded to the owners.

The period of the contract of cutting, is of 8 years.

As soon as the auction is finished, the contractor should deposit 25 per cent of the price of the contract.

The whole of the price should be paid in 4 instalments.

The terms and conditions can also be seen by all who may wish at the above mentioned Office, at Silvassa, on every Office-day, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Silvassa, dated 10th November, 1921.

(Sd.) F. X. M. SOARES DA VEIGA.
Forest Administrator.
C11369

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following account books, (1) ledger for s. y. 1972, (2) ledger for s. y. 1976, (3) Jama Nondh for s. y. 1975, belonging to our clients, Messrs. Damodar Savairam doing business as commission agents at Duncan Road, have been stolen from their said pedhi at Duncan Road this 16th day of November, 1921. Finder will please inform our clients at their pedhi who will receive a reward of Rs. 200.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
C11375

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that BALARAM SAYANNA and SHIVRAM SAYANNA, the step sons of our client LAXMIBAI, widow of Sayanna Balu, have disappeared for the last 10 years or thereabouts and they have not been heard of since then in spite of diligent search.

The said Balaram would be at present about 24 years old and the said Shivram would be at present about 23 years old. The said Balaram and Shivram were last seen at the place of residence of their maternal uncle at Sholapur. Any person giving any information regarding the whereabouts of the said Balaram and Shivram or either of them will be rewarded by our client.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1921.

VACHHA & CO.,
Attorneys for Laxmibai, widow of Sayanna Baloo.

267, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C11384

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai TABANBAI, widow of Ranchordas Velji, and Bai CHAMPABAI, widow of Velji Covindji, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Nos. 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Surat Street, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 441 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 5362 and Street Nos. 60-64, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Surat Street, on or towards the South by the property of Hasumal, on or towards the East by the property of Shivji Hansraj and on or towards the West by the property of Haridas Premji.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1921.

KHANDWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11377

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. GULAM HUSSEIN ESSAJI has contracted to purchase from Mr. RAMZANALLI SALE MAHOMED, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that land admeasuring 388 square yards or thereabouts situate on and being Plot No. 15 of the Board's East Agripada South Estate in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, and bounded on the North by land of the Board, on the South by New Souter Street, on the East by the 40 feet road and on the West by Ripon Road, and is delinated on the Plan thereto annexed being thereon surrounded by a red boundary line and forms a portion of the premises bearing New Survey Nos. 3531, 3532 parts of and is assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 4069 (4) (4a) and Street Nos. 256c and 256cc and is now in the occupation of the tenant.

Dated this 16th day of November, 1921.

PIROJSHAH BOMANJI CHOKSI,
for Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher & Hiralal,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11374

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLET
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school masters and merchants. Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each tin 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-8 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-3, Lakhshmi Datt's Lane.
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4983.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department. In ascordance with Sections 88 and 167 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENNESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the New Customs House, Ballard Road, on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—
Bags, empty bottles, 1 case essence Syntheique fleurs de Jasmin, silver wrist watches, rolled gold watches, clocks, glassware, crockery empty packing cases old tables and chairs and other miscellaneous goods, etc.
1 Iron flagstaff with wire stays, stay moorings and signal yard complete.
Bombay, 15th November, 1921.

AUCTION SALE of Empty Paint Cement and Crystal Soda Casks and Empty Ghee Coffee and Carbolic Acid, Jars and Tins, Iron Scrap, Chinaware, Old Tarpaulins and Baskets, Old Steel Wire Ropes, Life Jackets, Scrap Angers, Rubber Scrap, Chain Tackles, Scrap Teakwood, Horse Stall Fittings, etc., etc.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 B-S FANCY BLOUSE PRINTS AND 9 C-S PRINTS.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 23rd November, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. at Champa Gully opposite Muljee Jetha Market Dharamraj Gully Gate near well by order of the office concerned and on acccunt and at the risk of Narandas Anandji:—
N.A. P917 S.W. 393-401—9 B-S Fancy Blouse Print N. N. N. 31 inch 50-5 yds. 60 pes. in each.
N.A. P960 S.W. 417-20, 431-32, 434-36—36—9 C-S coloured ground split Prints N. 25500A 25 inch S 50-5 yds. 60 in each.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 11 TONS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA AND CO., will sell by Public auction by order of Messrs. Shaw Wallace nd Co., at their yard, close to burning ground Darukhana and on account and at the risk of seth Vally Mahomed Jusuf.
About 9 tons teak scantlings 6 " x up 3" x 2" S. R. S.
About 2 tons teak scantlings 6" x up 1½" x 1½", 2½" x 1½" and 2"x 2" T. S. Green Paint.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th November, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.

123, Apollo Street, Fort

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 19th instant 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods one iron safe on stand etc.
AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF MOHAIR SEALS, MARINE GLUE, GLASS GLOBES UNION, GABERDINE, ETC.
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 123, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned, and on account and risk of the concerned, the following:—
4 cases each containing four pieces coloured Mohair seals, No. 99323, in all about 497 yards 48in.
31 cases glass globs.
40 cases Marine Glue.
On account and risk of Abdulkader A. Rehman:—
3 cases containing 64 pieces Union Gaberdine 54in. in all about 1,993 yards, Mark V. Co. 9071 No. 1/3.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1921.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF 106 PACKAGES WRAPPING PAPER.
HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 3168 of 1921.
William Darwen and another ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. R. Desai and Co. ..... Defendants.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. LITTLE & Co. Attorneys for the Plaintigs and pursuant to the order contained in Decree dated the 19th September, 1921, made in the above suit sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 18th November, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms the following.
106 Packages Wrapping paper consisting of 28 Bales each 40 Reams Grass Green, Yellow, Green, Violet, Ruby, Pink.
53 Bales each 22 to 41 Reams yellow No. 1, Grass Green No. 7; Green No. 6; Ruby No. 12; Pink No. 10; Violet No. 3.
25 Bales each 15 to 45 Reams Grass Green, Yellow; Green; Violet, Ruby and Pink.
A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid within three days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

THE COMPLAINT
from which you probably suffer most is Indigestion. As the possession of good digestive powers is almost a guarantee of excellent general health, you should never allow indigestion in any form to continue, or it will go from bad to worse. It is essential without delay to seek
THE REMEDY
and fortunately you have not far to go. Beecham's Pills, which are almost at your door, will in all probability prove a perfect medicine for you and relieve you of all such troubles as biliousness nausea, pain after eating, weak stomach, impaired appetite, constipation and the resulting evils of run down health and depression of spirits. There is good reason for the popularity of
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Prepared only by
THOMAS BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancs
Sold everywhere
in boxes. Prices: As. 8, As 12, and Re. 1 8

DR. J. N. SEN, L.M.S.
(HOMOEO & BIO-CHEMIST.)
SUCCESSFULLY treats all obstinate and chronic diseases—a golden opportunity for old sufferers specially from ovarian tumors; Sterility Piles and rectal tumors; Prolupsus of rectum or uteri; Chronic abscesses and ulcers; Rheumatism and Gout; old fevers of all varieties and complications; Leprosy and Leucoderma and all other Skin diseases; Diabetes; Nervous Breakdown, Hydrocele; Insanity; Deafness; Eye-diseases; etc., etc. No painful operation needed. Write for medicines stating full details and be cured Medicines sent by V. P. P.
OVER 600 PATIENTS successfully treated through this foremost Charitable Institution in Behar THE MIHIJAM MEDICAL MISSION at TARAKASRAM the original and 1st Charitable house in Mihijam. For opinions of highly respectable visitors like Rai A. C. Bose Bahadur, M. A., P. R. S. Controller, Calcutta University, Mr. A. M. Hunter, D.T.S., E.I.R., Asansol, Mr. S. P. Chatterjea and Mr. G. Chattarjea of the Victoria Nursery, Calcutta and Mihijam; Mr. K. P. Chattarjea of Jasidih; Mr. S. Ray, Principal, Vidyasagar College; J. C. Gossain, Esq., Sub-Judge, Bengal; Dr. B. N. Bose, M.B., of Belgachia Medical College; etc., etc., and other particulars address the Behar Chemical Works, Mihijam, E. I. R.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
Royal Yakuti
This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it invenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOHIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar), (India).

Here is Your Chance to Save Money and Obtain the Wonderful
ENCLOPEDEA
OF PHYSICAL CULTURE
A Complete Guide-Course to Perfect Health—1920th Edition by BERNARR MACFADDEN.

	Rs. a.
Present cost 35 Dollars.. ..	145 0
To be Sold out at	115 0

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

Sole Agent,
B. P. MADON,
HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT
Next Small Causes Court.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 16.

S S Clan Chattan, Malpas, Barry.
S S Helios, Brandt, Bangkok.
S S City of Shanghai Nelson, New York.
S S Nagpore, Mattine, Madras.
S S Akita Maru, Ochiai, Yokohama.
S S Orna, Hall Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S S Graig Smith, Rotterdam.
S S Grelden, Jones, Australia.
S S Sheaf Sair, Groves, Australia.
S S Clan Lindsay, Laird, Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Newralia for London.
Steamer Arabistan for Liverool.
Steamer Calypso for Hull.
Steamer Orna for Australia.
Steamer Naldera for Australia.
Steamer Nagpore for China.
Steamer Garoa for Durban.
Steamer Varela for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Elzsi afor Liverpool.
Steamer Macedonia for London.

S S Clan Chatton:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Chatton, 2300 tons, Captain J. H. Maples, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry with a cargo of coal.

DEPARTURES.

S S City of Shanghai:—The City Line steafer City of Shanghai, 3737 tons, Captain C. Nelson, arrived in harbour yesterday frof New York, with a general cargo.

S S Orna:—The B I S N Company's steamer, Orna, 2997 tons, Captain Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Graig:—The T M Company's steamer Graig, 1858 tons, Captain T B Smith, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Roterdam, with a general cargo.

S S Clan Lindsay:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Lindsay, 2503 tons, Captain C. Laird, will sail to day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Greldon:—The Scindia S N. Company's steamer Greldon, 2570 tons, Captain W. Jones, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Australia, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 16.

S S Devana for London:—15 bales woolen carpets, Boulter and Co.; 3 bags pearls shell, E. H. L. Khimji, 789 c/s kismis, V Vishnoo; 68 cases milk-powder, Indian Dairy Supply Co.; 2 pkgs, dried ox guts, Cox's Shipping Agency; 20 bales cow hides Cox5s Shipping Agency; 5 bales sheep-skin, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Devana for Marseilles:—900 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Arabistan for Hull:—2209½ cwts. myrabolams, B. Damji and Co.; 2000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 200 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Arabistan for Hamburg:—83 bales kapok cotton, N. Rajan and Co.; 1500 bales cotton y, H. E. Bode and Sons; 1500 tons manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.; 275 bales cotton, B. Meyer.

S S Arabistan for Copenhagen:—55 bales cotton, Kilchand Devchand and Co.;

S S Calypso for Dunkirk:—15000 tons. Manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 2000 cwts. Poppy seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Calypso for Hull:—4000 cwts. castor-seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Ischia for Geno:—400 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Macedonia for Antwerp:—500 tons, manganese ore, King King and Co.

S S City of Palmers for Rotterdam:—2000 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Neldera for Sydney;—6 bales woolen carpet, Boiter and Co.

S S Elisia for Marseilles:—105 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Koverji and Co.

S S Orna for Sydney:—3200 cwts. myrabolams, C. Jivanlal and Co.

S S Orna for Melbourne:—203 cwts. myrabolams, Kalyandas Bros.

Dunera for Hongkong:—20 cwts. olibanum, E. S. Abdul Kyum; 1 cases horns, E. S. Abdul Kyum; 181 cwts. bees wax, R. Bhanj, 55 cwts rape seed, N. C. Bhesania and Co.; 34 cwts. buffer pickers, N C Besania and Co.; 5 cases cotton and wool goods, Haroon Adam and Co.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha. 848 bars silver Hongkong Shanghai Banking.

Oolabaria for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisa Corporation.

Oolabaria for Yokahama:—100 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K. Kaisha.

S S Oolabaria for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, Toyo Menwka Kaisha Corporation.

S S Oolabaria for Yokahama:—1000 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K. Kaisha.

S S Oolabaria for Kobe:—1200 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton yarn, Esoofally Sharafally and Co. 300 bales cotton yarn twist, C. Bomanjee and Co.

S S Nagpore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Ozu Burni and Co. Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton, Yussa Cotton Trading Co., 1500 bales cotton Osaka Menka Kaisha Ltd., 2000 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton N. Fatehally and Co.; 100 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

S S Nagpore for Osaka:—400 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 16.

S S Tatsuno Maru from Japan. Agents:—Nippon Yusen Kaisha:—47 cases clocks 17 cases camphor 76 drums sodium sulphide, 8 cases gamboer, 43 cases glas beads, 12 cases cases bottles, 1105 cases glass ware, 56 craks glassware, 10 pkgs bean, 3 pkgs rice, 20 bales rice, 6 bags wheat, 136 cases benjamin; 5 bales benjamin, 74 pkgs benjamin, 2 cases ivorywere, 17 cases lamps; 30 cases metal-ware, 6 cases zinc, 1 ct. paper, 6 brls. turpentine, 15 cases confectioery, 2 cases soap, 1102 bags betelnuts, 2600 bales cassia, 553 bags nutmegs; 52 Dibbags pepper, 15 bags pepper, 1101 bags sugar, 8 cases tea, 66 H/c sugar, 1 box tea, 202 bags green tea, 20 bales cotton-yarn; 325 bales cotton-sheeting, 50 bales grey piece-goods, 2 cases grey piece-goods, 29 cases cotton goods, 490 bales cotton goods, 20 bales silk waste, 77 cases silk raw, 45 cases silk yarn, 100 cases silk piece-goods, 2 cases silver-ware.

FRAM STRIKERS' RIOTING CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

In consequence of an attempt to start the tram service, a serious riot took place this morning at Belgachia in the northern part of Calcutta, which resulted in Mr. Bartley, Deputy Commissioner of Police being badly injured and injuries to about ten other members of the force. A crowd of about 2,000 strikers and millhands tried to prevent the cars leaving the depot and the available police being hemmed in, reinforcements were hurried up by motors, whereupon the mob began pelting stones. Mr. Bartley who tried to reason with the mob, was hit on the head and fell to the ground. Stone-throwing continued and a number of police were hit but the crowd was eventually dispersed by police using lathis. Four of the strikers are known to be injured and 12 arrests made.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th November, 1921, giving data for the receding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Rawalpindi humidity is in excess. Day temperature is naerly normal; night temperature is higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in defect. Night temperature is above normal at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and ia Sind humidity is in defect. Day temperature is above the average at Karachi; night temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect except in the northwest of the division where it is nearly normal. Night temperature is lower than usual at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and at Ratnagiri humidiff is in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual at Mormugao; night temperature is below normal in the south of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar humidity is in defect. Day temperature is below the average at Bijapur and Hyderabad; night temperature is nearly normal or lower than usual.

General Remarks.—Trivandrum reports 1.15in of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula but fine clear weather prevails over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Weather is likely to remain dry generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th November 1921.

The western disturbance has given rain or snow mainly in the extreme north. Rainfall has been local in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province and has occurred at a few stations in northeast Baluchistan Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Murree, Sonamarg, Peshawar a quarter of an inch; Cherat a half and Kalat a quarter.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Boubay, 14th Nov. 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.972
Temperature of Air	degrees	78.8
Wet Bulb Thermometeter ..	"	70.8
Dew Point	"	67.0
Relative humidity of Air ..	"	0.683
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	"	1.8
Maximum temperature of Air ..	"	86.8
Minimum do do	"	71.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,WNW,N.	
Movement of Wind do	miles	119

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

High Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
Tues.	22nd Nov	h. m. m 4 0 4 25a	ft. in. 13 6 11 0

Low Water.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
Tues.	22nd Nov	h. m. m 10 43 10 9a	ft. in 5 1 4 10

MONEY AND SHARE MARKETS.

Nov. 16

Bars Gold forward Rs. 28/13/6.
Bars Gold ready Rs. 28/13/6.
Bars silver ready Rs. 96/8/0.
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 96/7/0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 96/5/0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/4, 3/16.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/4, 7/32
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. A. 1/4 3/4
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 1/4.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/4, 5/16.
Tone of Exchange.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 366.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A Frcs. 388
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 378.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 180.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st. D P. Rs. 173.
London Gold ready s. 103/9.
London silver ready d. 38/6.
London silver forward d. 37/14.
Tone of silver India bought, Quiet.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollar 3.97.
French Exchange Frcs. 54.60.
Italian Exchange 95.90.
Swiss Exchange 21.00.
Belgium Exchange 56.50.
German Exchange Mrks. 1040.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 84.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs 97
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 76.
5 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/12.
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 101/4
6 per cent. Government. of India Bonds due 1926 101/4.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1931 101/4.
6 per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 67.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 67.

The Share Market was closed today.

FIRE IN AMPHITHEATRE.

On Monday evening at 4-30 p.m. Fire broke out in the Amphitheatre at Apollo Bunder but was fortunately put out before any considerable harm was done. The origin of the fire is not known.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.				Rs.
Allahabad Bank	100	Feb.-Mar.	12½		220
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½		650
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14½		80
Empeial	100	—	10½		1425
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	—	14½		12
Morias	—	—	9½		38
Central Rs. 25 M. .	50	April	14½		17
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	—	7½		45 x.d.
Tata . Rs 20	75	—	As. 12		32/12
Union 75	50	Rs.			5
EXCHANGE BANKS					
Chartered Bank	5	April-Oct.	12½		14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	—	7½		63/12
Hongkong and Shanghai A	125		33½		95
Mercantile Bank B	$133	25Mar.-Sept.	18½		201
C	£121	26Sept.-Mar.	16½		254
National	££12	Feb.-Oct.	£10½		37

PRESS COMPANIES

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	50	May.	27	528
Fort	475	Nov.	150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117 1/2
Maamar Mig.	250	Aug.	15	205
New Bazar	500	Oct.	54	480
New Mofussil Co.	400	Nov.	110	880 xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	250 xd
Voikert U. P Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	80	588

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11	%	128
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	,, do.	12	%	800
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar.-Aug.	9	%	102
Central Provinces Ry. .	100	June.-Jan.	4	%	82
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4	%	78
Dhond Baramati	100	Jan.-July	5	%	67
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	%	55
Guserat Ry.	100	June-Jan.	5	%	70
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan.-July	4	%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat Ry.	100	—	4	%	100
Larkhana Railway	100	—	4	%	78
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5	%	68
Mymensingh	100	—	5	%	70
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan.-July	5	%	71
Sara Siraj and Ry.	100	May-Nov.	4	%	66
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5	%	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	10	%	120
Tapti Valley Ry.	500	April-Aug.	11	%	595
pper Sind Light Ry. .	100	—	6	½	65

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Elec.	100	—	10½		175
Andhra Vall:- O	1,000	—	4½		775
Adnara Valley P	1,000	—	4½		100
P.	Rs. 50	—	7½		56
B. E. S. and T Co.	Rs. 52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 6		13 1/8
Karachi B. 9	100	—	—		108
Surat Elect.	100	—	—		4 prce
Tata Hdro-Elect. O	1,000	Jan.	25		845
P	1,000	Jan.	55		870
Telephone	50	—	2		16

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Yearly Rs.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	100		2300
Alliance Cotton	100	—	—		370
Apolo	50	—	—		112/8
Asar Vkri477 hiwani	100	Dec.	12½		98
Bo Cotton Manufg.	500	—	2½		13.0
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	250	Mar.-Sept.	138		1745
Bombay Industrials	150	—	—		100
Bradbury Mills	250	—	35		12.0
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	80		1015
Central India	500	May-Nov.	140		4630
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%		870
Colaba Land & Mill	700	—	263		2760
oorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	350		3200
Oresent	100	do.	60		600
Currimbhoy	250	do.	190		1670
David	250	do.	140		1580
Dawn	250	do.	250		1670
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	As. 5		650
Elphinstone	100	—	100		200
Emperor Edward	100	do.	15		1500
Fazulbhoy	250	May	120		1670
Finlay Mills	650		300		1510
Frumji Petit	1,000	May	120		2210
Globe	100	—	50		150
Gokak Mill	100	June	60		225
Gold Mohor	100	—	25	227	1/2
Hindustan	1,000	—	50		200
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	150		2450
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	do.	200		220
Indian Manufg.	1,000	—	10		230
Indore Malwa	100	April-Oct.	150		720
Jamshed Manufg.	250	Mar.-Sept.	150		590
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	April-Oct.	140		660
Kastoorchand	500	Mar.-Sept.	60		1550
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300		1700
Khatao	100	June-Dec.	—		770
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sept.	37		3400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500		5000
Madhavrao Scindhia	100	Mar.-Sept.	25		310
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April-Sept.	200		3500
Madras United	1,000	June.-Dec.	300		3900
Manockji Petit	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500		5200
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100		1175
Mayer Sassoon	100	do.	25		450
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	350		1700
Mysore Spinning I	250	Feb.-Aug	66½		7750
New City of Bombay	100	Mar.-Sept.	100		930
New Great Eastern	500	April-Oct.	100		1180
Pabaney	250	—	100		1150
Pearl	250	—	5		1310
Phoenix	100	Mar.-S	—		1130
Planet Mill	100	—	—		240
Premier	100	—	15		220
Presidency	125	Jan.-July.	90		850
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	1,000		2850
Sassoon Silk	500	April	35		100
Sholapore	1,000	do.	20		18000
Simplex	250	June. Aug.	30		575
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	—	350		440
Standard Mills	500	Mar.-Sept.	100		2650
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	15		4000
Swan	250	Oct.	—		1230
Tata O	500	—	80		1660
P	500	—	—		1000
Union Mill	250	—	250		556
Vishnu Cotton O	500	—	—		2150
P	500	—	150		2200
Western India	1,000	—	120		501

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Acock Ashdown Co.	56	Oct.-M	100		767/8
Back Bay Bath	50	—	8		40
Badham Pile	70	—	8		108
Balapur Sugar Co.	100	Feb.-Aug.	—		15 dis.
Bo.Burma T. Corporta.	125	—	Rs. 24		510
Bo. Burma T.Corporta. New Issue 25	25	—	8		145
Bombay Flour Mill	500	Jan.-Aug.	285		1600
B'by Ice Mfg.	40	—	8		80
Bombay Steam Navi O	250	Mar.-Sept.	7		33 2/8
gation Co. P	250	Oct.	8½		100
Bombay Uganda	100	—	612		par.
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co. P	125	Oct	80½		75
British BurmaPetroleum	8	Mar.-Oct.	As. 8		12
The Eastern O	15	—	—		—
Chemical Co. Dish	11	—	Nil.		10
Empire Life Rs. 50	100	—	45½		51
Gobhai Karanjia O	100	—	Rs. 1	392	1/2
George Gahagan & Co.	100	—	Rs. 5		80
Indian Cotton Oil O	100	Dec.-July	7½	5	dis.
Co. P.	250	Dec.-July	7½	75	nom.
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	215	nom.
Jost s Eng. Co., Ltd.	50	Oct.	50½		220
Kemp & Co.	200	July	10		135
Marcks & Co.	100	July	12	147	1/2
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	4½		100
Marsland Price Co.	100	—	7½		90
McKenzies Ltd. F	100	—	30½		350
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	—		15
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	—		150
O.Govt.Life A.Rs. 50	200	May	30½		350
Phillips & Co.	40	July	—		45
Port Canning Co.	1,000	Sept.	50		665
beladia	—	—	Nil.		10
Sirdar Carbas Gas Co.	100	Sept.	35½		750
	75	—	—		80
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	10	—	60		170
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6		—
Tata Iron Ord (Bo	200	—	—		70
Dif (,,)	400	—	—		220
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	—	—		370
Thacker & Co.	50	June	—		10
Tata Oil Mills	100	—	1/6½		92/8
Western India Chemical Co.	187	—	—		5 4½

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
B—Bay. R—Ex Div.

A Jullundur, message of November 14th says:—

The Governor of Punjab accompanied by Major-General Sir Sydney Lawford visited Jullundur to-day in connection with arrangements for the Prince of Wales visit to Jullundur where His Royal Highness will meet army pensioners and ex-soldiers. The Governor was present this afternoon at a largely attended garden party given by the Commissioner of Jullundur and afterwards left by a special train for Lahore.

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Amracti District Congress Committee held on first instant elections of delegates for the coming Ahmedabad Congress will be held on 20th instant at Amraoti in the Sahityasadan at 8 p.m., the Daryapur elections having been already declared to be *ultra vires*.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, A. Moniz charged Jamnadas Chhaganlalfor defamation.

The complaint appeared in person while the respondent was defended by Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai. Pleader.

His Worship had issued a notice.

The evidence showed that the complaint was a broken, commission agent and a business expert and also was employed by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ld., to organize and standardize their mill forms, etc. on a salary of Rs. 500 per month. After three months of service the company was unable to pay him high salary and while he had worked half the month in the month of October last the engegement was terminated. While in the employ of the company the complainant gave an order to the resoondent who was also an employee at the same time doing business in grain for seven bags of Indian rice to be exported to East Africa. The complainant offered part payment but the respondent said he would take the full amount when the rice bags were shipped and the bills of lading were ready. On the 6th of October last the complainant left Bombay for Goa but did not draw his salary as he expected to return by the middle of the month. After the complainant left Bombay the respondent filed a suit in the Small Causes Court and obtained an exparte decree saying that the complainant was dismissed from the service and brought attachment on his pay. The complainant on his return heard what had transpired and sent a notice to his firm saying they had no right to restrain his pay. He, therefore, charged the respondent for making false and defamatory statement in the court.

After going through some evidence his Worship said:

The applicant's case is that the Respondent is his affidavit before the Small Causes Court made a defamatory statement on oath that the applicant was dismissed from E D. Sassoon and Co. Apart from the question whether the proper course for applicant is to take sanction and prosecute respondent for perjury or he can prosecute respondent for defamation, Ifind on examining Mr. Stones, General Manager of E. D. Sassoon & Co. that the circumstances under which the applicant left the service virtually amounted to a dismissal. Mr. Stones says: "Applicant would not do his work and that he was not worth the money he was paid" and so he was asked to leave at the beginning of a month No doubt Mr. Stones subsequently gave him a a good chit but that he says he did out of the largeness of his heart to try and help the applicant. Under the circumstances notice must be discharged.

CHARGE OF ARSON FAILS.

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Bull charged Lalji Luxmidas on the charge of setting fire to a cotton waste godown, on the 1st of September, 1921, belonging to him in a house at Duncan Road.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Rao Taude prosecuted while Messrs. Kanga and Dhondi, pleaders, defended the accused.

The facts of the case are already reported in these columns.

His Worship after going through the evidence without framing the charge discharged the accused saying that there was no case to go before the Jury. It may be a case for suspicion against the accused arising from the fact of his having heavily insured the premises in question before the fire but that is a matter for suspicion. I do not wish to be a cause of waste of time and public money in the High Court. I therefore discharge the accused.

CORONER'S COURT.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN ORPHAN.

Mr. A. R. King Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, on the body of Manji Aladin (12) a Khoya inmate of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim orphanage at Dongri.

The evidence showed that the deceased while dressing his clothes felt giddy and fell on the floor. The iron leg of the cot struck him on the head which gave him a wound. He was removed to the hospital where he died of haemoerhage.

The Jury returned a verdict of cerebral haemoerohage resulting from a fall and added a rider that a responsible man should be in charge of the boys during the night and early morning.

A FATAL ASSAULT.

Another inquest was held on the body of Sarjibaia woman (40) working in the Winding Department of the Ebrahim Pabani Mill who in altercation with a man named Anappa Nursapa over a basket of bobbins received a blow from him which rendered her unconscious and subsequently died.

The jury returned a verdict of death being rupture of spleen received by a blow apparently from Anappa.

FALSE CHARGES AGAINST PICKETTS

MAGISTRATE FINES COMPLAINANT.

Mr. V. A. Desai reports as under:—

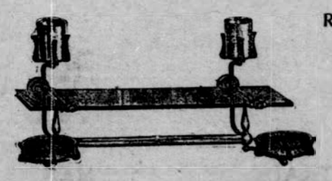
"At the Mazagaon Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Inspector Powar of the Nagpada Police Station charged Ramchandra Piraji and Shanker Piraji two liquor-shop pickets with theft and assault.

This case was first put up before Mr. Oliveira, when it was remanded. The case then came up before Mr. Khandalawalla, Additional Presidency Magistrate. Curiously enough, the Police against took one day's remand on the 11th on the ground that the third accused had not yet been arrested. Before, therefore, the case was proceeded with, Mr. Oliveira asked the prosecuting Inspector as to why the case was not proceeded with on the 11th. Mr. Phandekar, who appeared for the defence informed the Court that although a remand was obtained to get the third man, the police had not yet arrested him.

After the complainant and two other witnesses were examined for the prosecution the Magistrate addressed the Prosecuting Inspector that he wanted to know if the Prosecution believed the story of the complainant. The assault took place on the 2nd instant at 7 o'clock when all people in the locality were up and moving about, and the complainant did not informs the police till the evening of the 7th instant. The complainant's version was that he showed no injuries, nor did he send anybody to inform the police of the alleged assault and robbery. It is curious that all the three persons on whom the prosecution relied were known to one other, no independent witnesses from the crowd were brought by the police, nor was there any evidence about the robbery. Did the prosecution think that it was a case which justified the complainant in moving the police to get the accused arrested when he himself admitted that he had lost the ring for which he had charged the accused with robbery.

The learned Magistrate then called the complainant and asked him as to why he had falsely charged the accused. In delivering is judgment, he said that mere assault being a non-cognisable offence, the charge of robbery was invested and the complainant had caused wrong arrests without sufficient grounds. He, therefore acquitted the accused and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 15 each as compensation to the accused."

SANITARY WARE.



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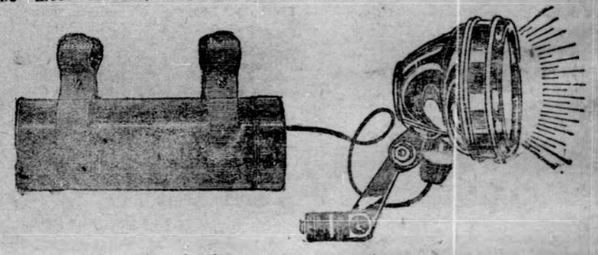

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY M. MATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

A PLEA FOR SPINNING.

A determined opposition was put up against the conditions regarding Swadeshi that were laid down in the civil disobedience resolution passed by the All India Congress Committee at Delhi. It was directed against two requirements, namely that the civil resister offering resistance in terms of that resolution was bound to know hand-spinning and use only hand-spun and hand-woven 'Khadi'; and that in the event of a district or tehsil offering civil disobedience 'en masse' the district or the tehsil concerned must manufacture its own yarn and cloth by the hand. The opposition betrayed woful ignorance of the importance of hand-spinning. Nothing but hand-spinning can banish pauperism from the land Paupers cannot become willing sufferers. They have never known the pain of plenty to appreciate the happiness of voluntarily suffering hunger or other bodily discomfort. Swaraj for them can only mean ability to support themselves without begging. To awaken among them a feeling of discontent with their lot without providing them with the means of removing the cause thereof is to court certain destruction, anarchy, outrage and plunder in which they themselves will be the chief victims. Hand-spinning alone can possibly supply them with supplementary and additional earnings. Hand-weaving for many and carding for a limited number can provide complete livelihood. But hand-weaving is not a lost art. Several million men know hand-weaving. But very few know hand-spinning in the true sense of the term. Tens of thousands are, it is true, turning the wheel to-day but only a few are spinning yarn. The cry all over is that hand-spun yarn is not good enough for warp. Just as half-baked bread is no bread, even so ill-spun weak thread is no yarn. Thousands of men must know hand-spinning to be able in their respective districts to improve the quality of the yarn that is now being spun in the country. Therefore those who offer civil disobedience for the sake of establishing Swarj must know hand-spinning. Mark, they are not required to turn out yarn every day. It would be well if they did. But they must know how to spin even properly twisted yarn. It was a happy omen to me, that in spite of the opposition the amendment was rejected by a large majority. One argument advanced in favour of rejection was, that the Shikh men considered it an undignified occupation to spin and looked down upon hand-weaving. I do hope that the sentiment is not representative of the brave community. Any community that despises occupations that bring an honest livelihood is a community going down an incline. If spinning has been the speciality of women, it is because they have more leisure and not because it is an inferior occupation. The underlying suggestion that a wielder of the sword will not wield the wheel is to take a distorted view of a soldier's calling. A man who lives by the sword does 'not' serve his community even as the soldiers in the employ of the Government do not serve the country. The wielding of the sword is an unnatural occupation resorted to among civilized people only on extra-ordinary occasions and only for self-defence. To live by hand-spinning and hand-weaving is any day more 'manly' than to live by killing. Aurangzeb was not the less a soldier for sewing caps. What we prize in the Shikhs is not their ability to kill. The late Sardar Lachmansing will go down to posterity as a hero, because he knew how to die. The Mahant of Nankhanasaheb will go down to posterity as a murderer. I hope therefore that no man will decline to learn the beautiful life-giving art of hand-spinning on the ground of its supposed inferiority.

MILL-SPUN VS. HAND-SPUN.

The attack against the requirement that a resistant district or tehsil should manufacture its own cloth had more reason than prejudice in it. And if the present intention was to require every tehsil to join in offering mass civil disobedience, the requirement would be impossible of fulfilment. But nobody expects every tehsil or district to be ready for civil disobedience and thus to be self-contained during the few remaining months. It is enough if only a few tehsils are ready. Swaraj must be held an impossibility during the year if not even a few tehsils are self-contained and thus ready for Swaraj. Any tehsil which grows its own food, spins its own yarn, weapes its own cloth and is ready to suffer for its freedom is certainly ready to establish Swaraj during the year. And if even one tehsil can accomplish the task, it will be like a light lighting a whole house. I hold successful civil disobedience to be impossible without the pioneer effort being made under almost ideal conditions. There are no doubt parts of India where complete manufacture of woollens and calico by hand-spinning is not a present possibility. But when those parts where it is a present possibility are completely organised, there should be no difficulty about relaxing the requirement regarding such parts.

HINDUSTANI.

Hindustani, i.e. the language of the common people, is fast becoming the medium of expression in the All India Congress Committee. There are members in the Committee who do not understand a word of English, and there are members from the Madras Presidency who do not understand Hindustani. The Bengali members understand Hindustani with difficulty. The latter however appreciate the necessity of Hindustani speech and did not grumble at the proceedings being conducted in Hindustani. It was a real sacrifice for the Dravidians. At the last meeting only one member attended from Madras and not many could come from Malabar. But when all the Dravidians attend, the difficulty becomes serious. And yet there seems to be no way out of it save for the Dravidians to pick up enough Hindustani as early as possible. Those who do not know English cannot be expected to learn English, and the popular assemblies must more and more tend to contain members who do not understand English. Apart therefore from the sentimental and national value of Hindustani, the necessity of all national workers learning Hindustani and the national proceedings being conducted in Hindustani is being increasingly felt. Whilst however this was recognised at the last meeting, the Dravidian and the Bengali members would not listen to a hard and fast rule being adopted by the Committee. They would gladly tolerate Hindustani voluntarily spoken but will not have it imposed by a resolution of the Committee. The matter was finally referred to the Working Committee. In the face of the divided feeling the Working Committee will find it difficult to bring out a suggestion that will be unanimously accepted by the members.

MR. TYAGI'S BRAVERY.

I had thought I had closed the controversy arising out of my writing questioning Mr. Tyagi's bravery. But it gives me pleasure to be able to present the reader with a free translation of a letter received by me from him on his way as a prisoner to Meerut:

"I was not able to see "Young India" containing your defence of your dear friend Maulana Shaukat Ali. I received it rather late as I was fortunately in jail at the time. I have the unhappy news of your reference to me as chicken-hearted and cowardly. I cannot describe to you the pain I felt when I saw myself described by those adjectives. I try to console myself with the belief, that what you have written was written in good faith, but my soul refuses to be satisfied. Your opinion seems to be that on being slapped I should have attempted to leave the court and suffered the consequence of any such attempt. I admit I could have done so. But the spectators, it is likely, on witnessing more violence, which, it is certain, the magistrate blind with power would have done to me, might have laid their hands on him. The result would have been firing. And by my loss of restraint, hundreds of my countrymen would have been shot. This was the only thought that deterred me. And yet I did not remain totally inactive. Have you not yet seen the latter I wrote to the magistrate immediately after the incident? When the magistrate, after the administering of violence, asked me whether I had any statement to make, I replied in a loud voice, 'I decline to make any statement before a court so unjust and lawless as yours and in which accused are assaulted by it.' Is not the above statement sufficient evidence that I was not cowed down? Whatever I did at the time I did for my country's good, and I never thought that it would be displeased with my action. I alone know how difficult it was for me to remain calm on receiving the slap. If you still think I have erred, you will forgive me. My respects to my country."

Indeed Mr. Tyagi's countrymen who were present and witnessed his bearing 'did' realise that he had acted in the country's interest. I, a distant critic, not knowing that he had let the magistrate understand by his subsequent conduct that his submission was that of the brave, simply analysed the facts as they were sent to me and did this brave countryman an unintended injustice for which my thousand apologies to him. I know I am most careful in my selection of facts and acts which I criticise or admire from week to week. I know I am most anxious to avoid undeserved blame or praise. But I realise more and more the difficulty of a journalist who is desirous of conveying only the correct news and moulding public opinion in a correct manner.

NON-VIOLENT CONDUCT.

The reader will naturally guess, that I must have received more protests against the paragraph on Mr. Tyagi. Most of them were answered by my second reference containing my amends, but a Motihari correspondent tells me that my criticism has befogged him. He does not know what he should do in the same circumstances. I confess it is difficult to lay down an infallible rule. Cowardice bravery, hate, love, untruth, truth are all qualities of the heart. It is easy enough to dissemble virtue as it is difficult always for an outsider to discover it in another. The safest rule is to take men's words at their face value till one has proof to the contrary. I judged Mr. Tyagi's conduct as it was presented to me in its incomplete form. What our own conduct should be might be deduced from the following illustrations. Prahlad was forbidden to take the name of God. Whilst before the prohibition he was going about his way in a silent manner, now he became aggressive and drew on his head the most terrible punishment which he bore cheerfully. Daniel used to worship in secret, but when the prohibition decree was issued against him. he flung open his door, worshipped God in public and was led like a lamb to the lion's den. Hazrat Ali, who was more than a match for his adversary, kissed his hand when the latter spit upon him, and when the brave Ali felt that if he retorted it would be the lust of anger. But I know that we possess neither the unalloyed bravery nor the godliness and therefore the true perception of these sages of old. We are not free from anger or fear. We are trying to imbibe the lesson of non-violence and learn fearlessness. Our non-violence is mixed. It is most of the weak and somewhat of the strong. The safest rule for us is to run the risk of becoming and feeling strong. Therefore when a magistrate gives me a slap, I must so act as to invite another. I must however never give any cause for the first slap. If I am rude I must apologise, if I am defiant I must be meek, if I swear I must humble myself. My conduct before the court must be punctiliously correct. Need I say that it cannot be put on and off at will? It must, in order to appear graceful, be natural. Lastly, whatever we do, we must err on the side of non-violence, if we would reach our goal in the quickest manner possible.

TEMPERANCE WORK A CRIME.

A friend sends the following note showing how the officials conceive their duty to the people:

'The visible symbols of our gathering national strength and the signs of ebbing life in the present Government are afforded by the series of prosecutions upon which the Government has launched in all parts of the country. Our progressive advance is marked by the thickening of repression. But so far as we know, no prosecution has been conducted in any part of the country expressly on the charge of doing temperance work. That privilege belongs to Bihar. There is no better illustration of the sinful character of the Government than the case against Kumar Kalika Prasad Sinha, nephew of the Maharaja Bahadur of Gidhaur, who has gone to gaol for one year having declined to furnish security. The charge sheet against the Kumar reads as follows:—

"Whereas it appears to me from a report of the police dated the 3rd October 1921 that you Kalika Prasad Singh alias Hiraji son of Rao Maheshari Prasad Singh of Mahuligadh P. S. Jamui are a leader of the non-cooperation movement working in the sub-division of Jamui, one of your principal objects being the stopping of the sale and purchase of exciseable articles, and whereas in your endeavour to attain that object you have yourself intimidated people and have imported and engaged and are importing and engaging persons to picket excise shops who, you knew or had reason to believe, were likely to commit acts of intimidation, mischief and violence, and some of whom have already committed such acts, and whereas your continuance of such organisation and your personal conduct is likely to lead to further treaches of the peace and disturbance of the public tranquillity, I hereby order you under Section 107 Cr. P. C. to show cause before me on 19 10/21 why you should not be required to execute a bond for Rs. 1,000 and furnish two sureties each in Rs. 500 to keep the peace for one year."

Comment on this is superfluous. The Kumar submitted to the court a spirited statement denying the charge of intimidation and turning upon the Government by saying that the violence was all done by the so-called defenders of law and order.

IS BLOODSHED NECESSARY?

A correspondent asks, 'Do you not in the heart of your heart believe that Swaraj in the end can never be attained without bloodshed? Is not non-violent agitation a mere method suited to present times, to unite and discipline people ultimately for a stage of violence and bloody revolution.' This is a frank question. It shows that some people still do not believe in the truthfulness of the present struggle. There is no earthly reason why, if non-violence was a preparation for violence, I should not say so. When I have committed several offences against the state law, why should I hesitate to say that the present truggle is a preparation for violence? As a matter of fact, not only do I believe a bloodless revolution to be perfestly possible, but many others implicitly believe in non-violence for the purpose of gaining India's freedom. The Ali Brothers absolutely say what they mean and mean what they say. They believe in the use of physical force, i.e., violence, under certain circumstances; but they believe that the circumstances of India to not warrant the use of violence. When "unity and discipline" are attained, we who are thirty crores will consider it unmanly and beneath our dignity to do violence to one lakh of Englismen. It is want of cohesive thought, calmness and charity in the face of fraud and terrorism, which is responsible for the still lingering impotent rage in our midst. And it is because I believe implicitly in non-violence and believe that violence is ruinous for India, that I have said that violence is ruinous for India, that I have said that when violence becomes the creed of India, I should seek the shelter of the Himalayas.

IS KHADI A PASSING PHASE?

The same writer further asks, "Is it possible that when you will concentrate your energy upon some other part of the programme and pay less attention to the agitation of Swadeshi, Khadi may lose its popularity and people may revert to old fineries? Is not this inferable from the illustration of students now pouring in large numbers in Government schools and colleges which suffered tremendous loss at an hour when withdrawing students was the topic of the day?"

The illustration chosen is not happy. The schools and colleges have never recovered from the blow given by the agitation to their prestige. No doubt many who left under excitement have reverted to their old haunts. But witness Sir Ashutosh Mukerjee's wail over the loss suffered by the Bengal colleges. The correspondent is probably unaware of the fact that the leaven is still working. But in any case the school agitation was confined to an infinitesimal number and was in its nature of a temporary character, whereas Swadeshi applies to every man, woman and child in India. It is of permanent nature. Swadeshi is not to be suspended on the attainment of Swaraj which is impossible without Swadeshi. Lastly reversion to foreign fineries is an expensive thing. Therefore, whilst I am prepared to grant that there are people who simply put on Swadeshi for show and they are likely to fall out in the end, the vast majority will remain staunch to Swadeshi. Swadeshi is not merely a means. It is both a means and an end.

THE OBJECT OF MY ARREST.

The Vice-President's third question is: "Do you not believe that the Government hesitates to arrest you not because of our moral victory but because it fears violent mobs bursting out throughout the country? And is it not your conviction that the movement will either go down in speed or be spoiled when you are in a lock up?"

It is difficult to know the Government's mind. I do not know that it has a mind. My surmise is, that Government feels the moral force of the movement and fears an outbreak also. That there is still fear of an outbreak is no credit to us. If we could absolutely ensure non-violence under every variety of provocation, we have Swaraj that very moment. We have certainly gone a long way in that direction, and it strengthens my faith in the possibility of Swaraj being established during this year. I should be deeply disappointed and feel hurst, if my arrest should result in the speed slackening or the movement being spoiled. On the contrary it is my conviction, that my arrest will result in removing all sloth and quickening the pace.

INTEREST OF MINORITIES.

The final question of this searching examiner is, "What guarantee is there that when Swaraj is obtained, the smaller communities such as the Parsees will not be ruled out by the larger? We often talk of our noble relations, but what crucial test is there that in the Swaraj Parliament racial prejudice will not assert itself?"

The movement is its own test. It is a movement of free growth of opinion. It is one of purification, and a nation purified will deserve the curse of mankind, if it allows petty prejudices to rule its deliberations. Moreover the methods being pursued by us provide every interest with power of self-defence. It is the secret of non-cooperation, that it arms the weakest of the community with the power of self-determination and protection.—"Young India."

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please publish the following article in the earliest issue of your paper and oblige. The question demands immediate attention.

Since my arrival here along with the great veteran leader of Nagpur, Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya, I have had some good opportunities of coming across a number of Mavlas with whom I am in close touch for about a week. Mr. Vinayakrao Bhuskute who is in charge of Satyagraha movement has everything to his credit. Satyagraha has become the watchword of the Mavlas who are prepared to die for their lands. They are fully convinced that nothing but this movement would save them from the present crisis. The first laurels of victory, the Mavlas, did win, some time back—a thing which has emboldened them to undertake the struggle with all the greater vigour and energy. The Mavlas possess a glorious past history full of brave exploits, with the enchanting name of Shivaji—the founder of the Maratha Empire—to charm them. Being born and brought up in a country surrounded by hills on all sides with rivers flowing between, the Mavlas are by nature strong, healthy, and brave. Great hardihood and high-sustaining power which cannot be surpassed, are their chief qualities. With very limited wants, they have to live only on agricuture, so much so, that their lands are all in all to them. They lead a simple life and love truth. Composed of such fine elements the Mavlas are really a race which would bring all honour to the country. The gospel of modern industry and utility is a sealed book to them. But alas! destruction stares the Mavlas in the face! Would the "Tatas" or any power on earth be justified in bringing about the ruin of such God-loving souls, of their much beloved hearths and homes their precious rice-fields, and above all the temples of their gods dearer to them than their very lives! Does the Land Acquisition Act give Government the power to destroy the homes of fifteen thousand souls along with the dearly loved temples of their gods? Do Government mean to send so many men abroad to find out homes for themseives and to adapt themselves to new professions and callings or is this all meant to turn them into coolies! To, the Mavlas it is a fall from heaven to hell and every cottage I see has become, in itself, a stronghold of Satyagraha, to withstand every power, come what may man, woman and child boldly speak out their firm determination to lay down their lives to save their lands. As I read the present mentality of their mind, I would at once take it, that they shall be faithful to their cause.

The Tata Company's scheme is to deprive the Mavlas of 40,000 acres of land and utilize a great portion of the area for actual water works. The Company wants to carry out the scheme in the teeth of opposition. At this stage I want to sound a note of warning to the shareholder of the Tata Company, who, it is announced, are to meet shortly. Do they mean to be a party to such a ghastly idea! Have they no sympathy or love of society? With the awakened consciousness the Mavlas have in a body openly declared that the Company has set at naught all their appeals and the Mavlas have taken recourse to Satyagraha. So, the various District Conferences, the Maharashtra Provincial Conference, and Mahatma Gandhi himself, are in full sympathy with the Mavlas. Will the shareholders like to see all the temples submerged under water? There are two well-known Hindu temples where people gather in large number, in pilgrimage, every year. All these popular and religious institutions to be submerged under water! Well besides, this will the shareholders once have a peep into the doings of the men who are in charge of the Tatas Works, here. Up till now they have suffered a loss of a crore of rupees. The Company's workshop is open, the men engaged are paid, the officers above receive handsome salaries, but they turn out no work. The Bhara bridge which cost a lakh of rupees the Company built, was so weak that it gave way in no time and was washed away by the rains. What a tremendous loss to the shareholders! The Land Acquisition officers, it is learnt, have found out a new amusing method of doling out money to men who cannot even show their title to the land the Company wants to purchase, perhaps to lure others into the trap; but tht Mavlas are too strong for these tactics. So much for the shareholders, in view of moving an early abandonment of the whole scheme. The Satyagraha movement will begin now, is almost certain. A general appeal to all the leaders and people of the country has already been made and it is the bounden duty of every true Indian to help this righteous cause.—Yours, etc.,

DATTATRAYA RAJARAM GUPTE.
Satyagraha Madap, Mulsi,
Post Pand District,
Poona, Nov. 14.

YEOTMAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

RETROCESSION OF BERAR PROTESTED

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YEOTMAL, Nov. 15.

The sixth Yeotmal District Conference concluded its sitting on Monday evening, Mr. Moropant Abhankar presiding. After passing 21 resolutions on various subjects, one resolution called upon the people of Behar to establish a Behar League in view of the persistent rumours that Behar is to be restored to His Exaulted Highness the Nizam when the Prince of Wales visits India. Messrs. Shanrao, Despande, Bapat, Aney, and Kelkar made very eloquent speeches declaring in clear and unequivocal terms that a country and the people inhabiting it could never be the property of any individual, that real ownership of the geographical unit inhered in its inhabitants, that the treaty which bartered away Berar to the British Government was immoral and consequently invalid, in the light of the people's inherent right and that if ever such a restoration was sought to be effected both the Nizam and the British Governments would be boycotted by the people of Berar.

The President in conclusion. made a very effective speech touching the vital questions such as the need of removing untouchability studying religious literature, etc and made a pathetic and forcible appeal especially to the moderates the Governments invoking their sympathy. He said that the nationalists who were in the forefront of the struggle for liberty were ready even to perish and the fruit of their self immolation would be reaped by the Moderates who were in the rear. When Swarajya would be established he would not be made a Commissioner or a Chief Commissioner, said Mr. Abhyanker, but our brethren, the Indian officers, who were now kept in the background Swarajya was thus not for the benefit of the nationalists only but for that of the moderates and he entreated them not to throw any impediments in the path of the nationalists who were determined to establish Swarajya. The thousand legged god of democracy was marching to his destination and no power on earth was able to arrest his progress. Democracy knows no defeat, even as God knows none.

The next conference has been invited by Dariwha Taluqa.

LOKMANYA SHIKSHAN SANSTHA.

FIRST HALF-YEARLY REPORT.

The Secretary of the Sanstha writes:—

The number of students on the roll is at present 125 and seven classes are held. The staff consists of twelve teachers of whom two are graduates, two S.B.A.N.C.O. students, two Intermediate N. C. O. students three matriculates, a drawing teacher a Hindi teacher and a teacher for handicrafts. The staff as a whole jointly and severally is found to be enthusiastic in their work. Thanks to the energy and enthusiasm of Mr. S. S. Mahajan, the school is at present in possession of a Library of 1,000 choice books collected from various charitably disposed gentlemen.

In order to develop in the students the art of debate and public speaking a debating and literary society has also been formed in the school.

By the economical management of the funds in hand the managing Committee has been able upto now to save Rs. 500. Adding these to Rs. 300 given by Mr. Balkrishna Umajji Bandivdekar who became a life—member of the Sanstha, the amount at present in our hands comes to Rs 800 Besides this the Malvan Tilak Memorial Fund Committee have expressed themselves to be ready and willing to divert the amount of Rs. 1,000 at present in their hands towards the Industrial Branch of our Sanstha. We are also expecting some help from the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee and the Malvan Taluka Congress Committee.

NASIK MUNICIPAL TUSSLE.

PEOPLE CONFIRM 'VOTE OF CENSURE.'

NO FAITH IN MR. OKA.

DEMAND OF RESIGNATION OR DISMISSAL.

A WARNING TO GOVERNMENT.

The following resolution was passed unanimously by a largely-attended meeting of the citizens of Nasik and the rate-payers of the Nasik Municipality which was held at the Gandhi Patangan, Nasik on the 25th October last under the presidency of Mr. Ankhanth Pandurand Patankar, Pleader:—

"That this meeting supports and fully agrees with the Vote of Censure passed by the Nasik Municipality against their President, Mr. D. S. Oka, whose action the Municipality have emphatically repudiated, in that the President along with his many other unlawful actions during his period of appointment, acted highhandedly and in defiance of the principle of local Self-Government and purposely avoiding to bring into execution the unanimous Resolution of the Municipality in respect of the payment of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned in aid of the Madya-pan-nishedhak Mandal (Temperance League) Nasik, in spite of the fact that the resolution was passed unanimously by all the members present, Mr. Oka himself being one of those not voting.

(a) That this meeting is of opinion that Mr. Oka should resign the Presidentship in default of which the Government should, with due regard to the people's rights, dismiss him from his post.

(b) That this meeting is of opinion that the order of the Collector of Nasik (dated 12-10-21 and passed three and half months after the Municipal Resolution) staying the execution of the above-mentioned Resolution of the Nasik Municipality is improper inasmuch as the work of Liquor shop picketting is carried on with perfect peace by the Nasik Madya-pan-nishedhak Mandal (Temperance League).

The following resolutions were passed unanimously at a public meeting of the citizens of Nasik, held in the Tilak Chauk, Nasik, on the 2nd instant, under the presidency of Mr. R. G. Pradhan, B.A., LL.B.:—

"(1) That this public meeting of the citizens of Nasik again expresses its considered opinion that the conduct of the President of the Nasik Municipality has been most improper and irregular and reiterates the resolution on the subject passed at the public meeting held on the October 20th, 1921 (a copy of which has already been forwarded).

(2) That this meeting expresses its full confidence in those thirteen members of the Nasik Municipality who are carrying on a brave fight in the defence of popular rights and freedom, and exhorts them to continue the fight till the end.

(3) That this meeting strongly protests against the reckless and undeserved threat of supersession of the Municipality given by the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) as most insulting to the citizens of Nasik. In the opinion of the meeting the thirteen members of the Municipality are discharging their duties properly and the Government should have taken care to hear their side. The Government, however, do not seem to have done this, but on the contrary to have been led to give the threat by the one-sided representations of the President.

(4) In spite of the fact that the thirteen members are not at all to blame and that the entire blame rests on the President, the Government of Bombay wish to supersede the Municipality, they may do so. This meeting, however, wishes to warn the Government that the responsibility for the extreme action will lie entirely on themselves and neither on the thirteen members nor on the citizens of Nasik.

(5) That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Self-Government, the Commissioner, Central Division, and the Collector of Nasik."

A HOPE.

Mr. Pradhan, in the course of his letters forwarding the resolutions, passed at the above meeting, to the Commissioner, C. D., Poona and the Collector of Nasik, says:—

"I have every hope that the Municipal situation in Nasik will receive the most careful and dispassionate consideration at your hands before any such extreme action as that of superseding the Municipality is taken. The fact is beyond doubt that the President of the Municipality has lost all confidence; and it is but constitutional and quite in keeping with the principles and spirit of the Reformed Constitution that he should resign and give place to a President who will enjoy the confidence of the Municipality and the rate-payers."

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TOKYO LETTER.

INCREASE OF TROOPS IN KOREA.

BOGEY OF SOVIET INVASION ON INDIA.

(From our Correspondent.)
TOKYO, Oct. 4.

The Disarmament Conference at present overshadows all other public interests, and the Japanese Government sandwiched as it is between the wrath of China and the hatred of America and England, is making feverish preparations to send a strong delegation to Washington. Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers and head of the family of Tokugawa Shoguns who administered Japan for about two centuries and a half, has been appointed as the Japanese delegate to the Conference. Admiral Baron Tomosaburo Kato, Minister of the Navy, and Baron K. Shidehara, Ambassador to Washington, have also been chosen as members of the delegation. The fourth member has not yet been named but an official announcement in this connection is expected to be made within the next week.

The three delegates are on an equal footing, but on account of his high rank and historic connections, Prince Tokugawa will be regarded in foreign eyes as the head of the delegation. The Prince's appointment has neither evoked enthusiasm nor protest as he is simply a dark horse so far as his diplomatic career is concerned. A born aristocrat and President of the House of Peers for 20 years, he is well known for his sense of fairness and impartiality. Educated in England, he has always regarded his great wealth and high rank not as possessions but as responsibilities. One of his personal hobbies is philanthropy and as the president of the Charitable Society he has for many years worked hard to enlist the sympathies of his well-to-do brothers for the poor denizens of the slum districts. The powerful group of militarists which no Japanese Government can disregard objected to the appointment of Count Uchida, the Foreign Minister, as the chief delegate, and in the appointment of Prince Tokugawa, the Premier has not only scored a great political triumph but extricated himself out of what appeared to be a deadlock over the choice of the chief delegate.

According to estimated based on a delegation of 70 members and a stay in America of three months, the Cabinet has passed an appropriation of Yen 2,500,000 to be paid out of the reserve fund. for the expenses of sending the whole delegation to Washington.

A Tokyo Millionair slain.

Mr. Zenjiro Yasuda, multi-millionaire of Japan, whose private wealth is estimated to be second only to the assets of the Bank of Japan, has been murdered at his summer villa in Oiso, by a young Japanese clerk named Heigo Asahi.

The murderer who professed to be Rikizo Kazama, a Tokyo lawyer and was afterwards identified as Heigo Asahi, went to call upon Mr. Yasuda to solicit funds for a labour organization. Being unable to prevail upon the old millionaire to contribute anything to the funds of his organization, even after a heated discussion, Asahi jumped up from his chair and drawing a small Japanese sword from his clothing, he struck Mr. Yasuda twice on the face and once on the right breast. The banker rushed out from the room and stumbled in an adjoining garden, whereupon the assailant throwing himself upon Mr. Yasuda cut his throat. After assuring himself that his victim had no sparks of life left in him, the youngman thrust a knife across his own throat and fell dead on the side of the man he had slain.

Heigo Asahi, the murderer, had been a student of the Nippon University for some time, but later on went to Manchuria to join the bandits, where fortune refused to smile him. After shaking the dust of China off his feet, he came back to his mother country to study the doctrines of the Nichiren sect of Buddhism. There too he met with disappointment and left the temple for the career of a journalist. The police has placed a ban on the publication of a letter found on Asahi's body which was addressed to Mr. Yasoda Jr., Baron Kaisaku Morimura, also a millionaire, Mr. Chozo Ouchi, a member of the House of Representatives and a number of other prominent personages. In another letter addressed to Viscount Shibusawa, also found on his body, the murderer has praised the public spirit of the Viscount. The Japanese papers are unanimously of the opinion that the murder was committed partly out of spite against Mr. Yasuda and partly in protest against capitalists. An intimate friend of Asahi is reported to have said:—

"Mr. Asahi was always indignant at the capitalists and hated them for their lack of spirit. His indignation at the existing state of society was at its height following his interview, this summer, with Mr. Soichiro Asano, president of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. It appears that his determination to punish avaricious businessmen was taken at that time. He wrote his will on the day the Crown Prince returned from his European trip and called it a cry of death."

Mr. Yasuda, though born in a very poor family was the wealthiest man in Japan at the time of his death. His estate, including the majority of the stock of the Yasuda Bank and a dozen or more large enterprises over which he presided, is roughly estimated to be valued at more than Yen 2,000,000,000. Owing to his rise from poverty and the wonderful strides made by him in accumulating such a large wealth, he was often referred to as the Rockefeller of Japan. Sometime ago, he promised to set aside a large amount of money for public utilities and sent his offer to the Mayor of Tokyo, who on investigation found out that the conditions put forward by Mr. Yasuda were nothing but a dodge to evade the payment of national taxes, and refused to consider the offer.

Mrs. Yasuda, the widow of the murdered millionaire, has been appointed to succeed her husband as the president of the Hozensha, an organization controding all the enterprises of the Yasuda family. The members of the Yasuda family are reported to be thinking of contributing a sum of Yen 1,000,000 to some public work, which says the Hochi is "in atonement for the sins of the late master."

Many labour organizations, including those from the Military Arsenal have placed wreaths before the body of the slayer, and, it is rumoured that more people will attend his funeral services than those present at the funeral services of the murdered banker.

Increase of troops in Korea.

The things in Korea are moving in a dangerous direction. Of the two bombs thrown into the offices of the Governor-General at Seoul in what is supposed to have been an attempt on the life of Admiral Baron Saito, Governor-General of the peninsula, only one exploded doing considerable damage but inflicting no casualties, while the other one refused to perform its mission. Immediately on the heels of this unsuccessful attempt to take human blood, the press despatches from Shanghai have announced the death at a murderer's hand, of Mr. Tei Hitsu-wa, leader of the Korean Nationalist Association. The mutilated body of Mr. Tei is said to have been found on the shore at Shanghai. The murderer is still at large, but according to information from Seoul, the murder is ascribed to Korean revolutionists.

The death of Mr. Tei is of great political significance as he had been the right hand man of Mr. Kin who succeeded Mr. Bin Gen-shoku as the head of the Korean Nationalist Association. It must be remembered that Mr. Bin Gen-shoku was also murdered at the Tokyo Station Hotel in the beginning of this year. The Korean Nationalist Association which has a membership of 3,000 is notorious for its pro-Japanese activities.

Such like developments and the probable evacuation of Siberia by the Japanese forces, have given a severe handle to the military authorities to ask for funds for the extension of land forces in the peninsula. The military element is always powerful in the Councils of Japan and it is reported that a sum of Yen 20,000,000 derived by curtailing the expenses of national education, will be employed for the purpose. Another reason advanced by the followers of militarism for such a huge expenditure is the propaganda of Bolshevik agents from Siberia who they say will have more room for their activities after the evacuation of Siberia than at present.

In this connection, it would not be out of place to mention that the Korean authorities have placed a strict ban on the publication in Korea of any news relating to the independence movements in India, Egypt and Ireland, or any such activities in Korea itself.

The Round up of Socialists.

A general round up of socialists or those who might be in sympathy with this "dangerous" doctrine is contemplated by the Japanese police, who profess to have received trustworthy information about a serious plot hatched up by the Japanese socialists in conjunction with the Korean and Russian socialist societies. A number of arrests, including some ladies, have been made by the Metropolitan police, but so far they have failed to unearth anything of a serious nature. Following the arrest of some Koreans in Holland when the Crown Prince was there, the police authorities have been working on a theory that the Korean and Russian Secret Societies in conjunction with certain Japanese socialists have been doing or contemplating to do acts of treason and less majeste on the soil of Japan. Seven students of the engineering department of the Waseda University have been arrested by the police and subjected to a severe examination but unfortunately all the efforts of these custodians of peace have up till now met with failure. Now they have come to the conclusion that Professor Yoshino of the Imperial University, Professors Oyama and Kitazawa of the Waseda University must also be arrested. In view of the high social status of these professors, the police authorities are invoking the aid of the public prosecutors. The implication of such big personages in a case of treason is seriously doubted by the intelligent section of the public and the newspapers are of opinion that the whole thing will end in a fiasco.

The Bogus Religions

The rapidity with which certain religious beliefs are spreading among a certain portion of the Japanese population has alarmed the Japanese authorities who are very seriously contemplating the extirpation of these questionable religions.

The destruction of Omoto-kyo, the new sect, a history of which was given in one of my previous letters, is in contemplation. The police is determined to destroy not only the Omoto-kyo Shrine at Ayabe but also every other vestige of this bogus religion. Several leaders of the sect visited the police bureau of the Kyoto prefectural office and pleaded against destruction but were disappointed to find that their wailings were of no avail.

The newest addition to this list of religions is reichigaku or the Doctrine of Divine Wisdom, founded in Yokosuka by Mr. Kunbi Watanabe. The leaders of this new cult are more of business inclinations than those of their contemporaries, and are deliberating upon the establishment of a charity hospital in Mukden, the operation of a steamship company and other general business enterprises. It is quite possible that along with Omoto-kyo, the Reichigaku also may receive the attention of the authorities on the grounds of public welfare.

Soviet Plans to Invade India.

The following telegram from the London correspondent of a Tokyo newspaper, published in English, owned by Americans and edited by an Englishman, is a typical example of the propaganda which a certain section of the British people are vigorously carrying on in the Far East and the United States of America. The lie has no legs and this sort of propaganda always defeats its own purpose, while the intelligent public simply rejects it with the contempt it deserves. The telegram follows:—

"The north-west frontier of India, bordering on Afghanistan and Nepal will be menaced within three or four months by the most serious invasion in the history of British rule owing to the elaborate preparations being made for such an invasion by the Russian Soviet, according to Captain Harold Turner, who has just been demobilized from the Indian Army.

"Captain Turner says that the situation on the north-west frontier is extremely serious. The Emirs of Afghanistan and Nepal have in the past received British subsidies to maintain peace on this frontier of India, and heretofore the attacks along the border have been chiefly isolated tribal efforts, easily suppressed by British and Indian forces. Now conditions have changed, according to Captain Turner, and in a few months a serious blow will be struck.

"The Russian Soviet is maintaining military headquarters in the capitals of both Afghanistan and Nepal and is pouring in modern military equipment of German manufacture and training the natives."

Lessons in Courtesy

The manners and customs of Japan are quite different from those of either Europe or America but the foreign travellers passing through this country who can judge things only from their own point of view, always give vent to their feelings of resentment against the "uncourteous" habits of the Japanese people, in the ever hospitaable columns of the yellow journals. Being fully conscious of some of the "un-European" habits of the Tokyo folks, the Social Service Bureau of the Tokyo City office has hit upon a novel plan of teaching courtesy to its "uncourteous" citizens.

According to Mr. Oseko, chief of the Social Service Bureau, the city authorities have been distributing handbills, hanging posters and striving to teach by lectures, but all in vain. Example being better than precept, the Bureau is planning to send out a number of persons attired in attractive costumes to travel in the street cars and set an example by giving seats to women and old persons. Moreover these gentlemen in hired costumes are to give practical exhibitions of proper behaviour on the streets as well as help to cultivate public spirit among the citizens of Japan's largest city.

BOMBAY CHAMBER'S ADDRESS.

"AUGURY OF GOLDEN AGE TO COME"

The following are the extracts from the address to be presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

At the Dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, one of the last public functions attended by our Most Highness, Your Royal Highness was pleased to express a sense of the importance of the work of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire. We, on the other hand, have not failed to notice that wherever your Royal Highness has travelled, there has been left behind an increased measure of that spirit of goodwill and confidence without which commerce cannot thrive; and we trust that, in addition to the other blessings which we pray will accrue from your Royal Highness' visit to this land, we may derive from your Royal Highness' presence still more hearty cooperation and confidence among the Commerical Communities to the general advantage of the trade and prosperity of India.

Your Royal Highness' visit coincides with the close of the most successful and abundant monsoon within living memory which we, in common with the vast majority of the people of this land, may be permitted to regard as a characteristic example of the good fortunes of your Royal House, and as the augury of a golden age to come—*Auspicium melioris Aevi.*

In conclusion we trust that your Royal Highness' visit to this Country may be blessed with a continuance of the prosperity that has attended your Royal Highness hitherto; that your Royal Highness may be favoured with good health and success throughout your four, and finally, that you Royal Highness may return to England with the happiest memories of the time that you have spent among us.

DR. NAIDU CONVICTED OF SEDITION.

GETS 9 MONLHS RIGOROUS.

(Associated Press.)
SALEM, Nov. 15.

Mr. F. W. R. Robertson, District Magistrate, convicted to-day Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu of sedition in respect of an article, entitled "Swadantra Yudham" published in the "Tamilnadu" and sentenced him to 9 months rigorous imprisonment.

INSURE
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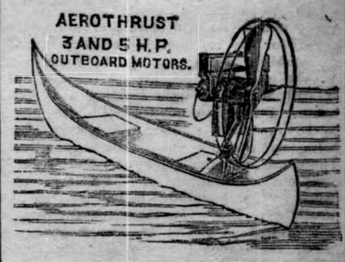

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

INNING VICTORY IN PRESIDENCY

HINDUS COLLPSE.

HIRST & RHODES PLAY HAVOC.

The first of the Quadrangular Cricket matches ended in an unexpectedly easy win for the Presidency, who gained the verdict by the wide margin of an innings and 108 runs. Before the match commenced he would have been a rash man who would have prophesied such a victory for the Europeans, and even when they had put the big score of 347 no one thought of such a result, for the Hindus were expected to make a fight of it and at last put up a score of 200 or thereabouts. But all those anticipations were blown to the winds, and the Hindus, not only failed in the first innings, but also repeated their failure on following on. The Hindu batting was altogether poor, and there was not one bright spot throughout. Their failure was, of course, due to the bowling of Rhodes and Hirst who struck up batsman after after batsman. Bowling of such class had not previously been seen in Bombay, and the one deduction to be drawn from this match is that what Indian cricketers want is experience and this was the consensus of opinion of the players themselves and those spectators who were able to give an opinion. There is splendid material, and if only the Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi Gymkhanas could continue and get out an English professional in the cold weather to coach the sides it will considerably improve the standard of the game here, and enable the country to take a place in the cricketing countries of the world.

To return to the match the Hindus could only add thirteen runs to their score of Tuesday, and the innings closed for 139. The partnership between C. L. Naidu and Rana was responsible for 37, which was the biggest of the innings and they deserve the greatest credit for their stand and making the sides look a little respectable. Naidu played good cricket in top-scoring with 39, while Rana kept his end up ably for an unbroken 5. Rhodes, who had bowled exceedingly well throughout, finished up with 7 wicket for 26 runs.

The Hindus were then forced to follow on, and fared even worse. The first disaster came when 8 on Dalvi was run out in attempting a fourth run for a hit by Vithal, and then Hirst began to play sad havoc with the batsmen, with the result that at the time only 54 was on the board for the loss of six wickets. Then V. A. Dalvi and Shivram became associated and stayed the rot. Both played free cricket and added 41 runs for the ninth wicket before the partnership was dissolved. Shivaram was the first to go out to a catch in the slips by Parsons, while Dalvi did not stay much longer, for with the addition of five runs he played a ball of Beart's into Hosie's hands, and the innings came to a close for 100. Both Dalvi and Shivaram played good cricket and pulled the side out from a predicament. Hirst did all the damage in this innings. At the start he was perfectly deadly and no batsman could do anything with him, as he was swerving a lot. How deadly he was can be gauged when it is stated that he took his first four wickets at a cost of only ten runs in ten overs, five of which were maidens. Dalvi and Shivaram, however, spoilt his average somewhat, and he eventually finished up with 6 wickets for 33 runs. The fielding of the Presidency was again good.

THIRD DAY'S PLAY.

ALL OUT FOR 139.

Rana and C. L. Naidu, the overnight not-outs resumed the Hindu innings at 9-45 a.m. to the bowling of Rhodes and Boyd. Rhodes opened to Rana from the Gymkhana end. Naidu prettily scored a single off the last ball of Boyd and faced Rhodes again glancing him to the leg for two. Naidu turned Boyd to the square leg boundary following it up with a couple off the next ball. Rana scored his first run off Rhodes. Parsons now took over bowling from Boyd, Rana cutting him for a single. But the end was not far distant, for Naidu in trying to drive Rhodes to mid-on gave any easy catch in the slips to Garnett and the Hindu innings came to a close at 11-30 a.m. with a total score of 139 out of which C. L. Naidu was responsible for the last two figures, the highest score on the Hindu side. Rana was unbeaten with 5, after being at the wicket about an hour, a fact that goes much to his credit, potentiality apart.

HINDUS FOLLOW ON.

UNEXPECTED COLLAPSE.

Being in a minority of 208 runs, the Hindus had to follow on and opened batting with S. M. Dalvi and Vithal, at 11-50 a.m. Hirst sent down the first over from the Gymkhana end to Dalvi who scored a single in this over. Beart bowled from the other end and his first ball was put away to leg by Dalvi for a brace. Dalvi cut Hirst to the boundary in excellent style. Vithal began his scoring with a couple off Beart and followed with an off-drive off the same bowler, a smart bit of fielding by Boyd not only saving the boundary, but helping to get Dalvi run out in attempting a fourth run. Dalvi was responsible for 8 and the score at this stage was 13. Deodhar followed, but his stay at the wicket was not of long duration Hirst beating him completely. This brought out the elder Naidu. The new batsman also failed to stay long, Hirst again being responsible for this wicket. So far Naidu had scored only one run. The younger Nridu filled the vacancy. He cut Beart for two, but a few balls later he was missed by Hosie in the slips. Hirst, at this stage, captured his third wicket, for Vithal in playing forward an easy ball had his wickets shattered. Vithal was responsible for 11 runs. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala filled the vacancy, but retired at the very second ball being completely beaten by Hirst with a ball that broke from the leg. Navle came in next and steady play followed. Navle prettily glanced Beart to the leg boundary, but in the next over of Hirst Naidu ran himself out in an unfortunate manner. He put up a catch to Hosie at mid-off which the fielder failed to take. Naidu then called for a run and started, but Navle did not respond and before Naidu could get back to his crease the bails were knocked off. The fielder had completely lost his balance when he lost the catch and the run could easily have been performed if both players had cooperated. V. A. Dalvi filled the vacancy and survived an appeal from the wicket-keeper. Both batsmen played steadily punishing only loose balls. Dalvi finely turned Beart to leg for four and Navle banged a full pitch to the leg boundary off the same bowler. When lunch time was called the total stood at forty-five with 6 wickets down.

AFTER LUNCH.

Navle and V. A. Dalvi resumed the Hindu second innings at 2-10 p.m. Hirst opened to Dalvi who smartly cut him for a single. Rhodes was put on at the other end and sent down a maiden over to Dalvi. In the second over of Hirst Navle was smartly caught behind the wickets by Cummings and retired with 12. L. P. Jai followed and was greeted with cheers from the College tents. His career at the wicket was short yet bright for immediately on taking his stand he won applause by driving Hirst's very first to the off boundary, and again by sending the ball to the boundary off the same bowler. With the very next ball, however, he had his wickets disturbed with a bailer. This vacancy was filled by Shivram and the play afterwards livened up a bit. Both players seemed to be anything but nervous, Dalvi especially hitting hard, sending the ball to the boundary thrice in the course of less than two overs, once to the off boundary and twice to the square leg. His third stroke particularly elicited applause for Rhodes had sent down one of his highly spun leg-breaks, when Dalvi completely covered the wickets and turned it straight to the leg boundary. Play was very brisk at this stage both players taking liberties with Hirst's bowling and this was responsible for the change in bowling a little later. Shivram next prettily turned Hirst to the square leg boundary and on crossing over cut Beart, who had just relieved Rhodes, for four. Rhodes took over the bowling from Hirst and sent down a maiden over to Dalvi. Both players became more steady on the change and two overs were played without a single run. But in the third over Shivram just happened to tip the ball and was caught by Parsons in the slips off Beart. Shivram played vigorous cricket and was responsible for 18, the second highest score of the innings. Rana came in, the last wicket, at 2-50 p.m. Dalvi beautifully cut Rhodes for four, eliciting applause, the last stroke of the kind of the second innings, for the same batsman having again cut Beart again was smartly caught by Hosie in the slips and thus the Hindu second innings came to a close, at 3-5 p.m. with a total of 100 runs. Rana was again unbeaten and the innings closed before he had opened his account. V. A. Dalvi topped the score with 29 got by faultless cricket. Hirst bowled exceedingly well and captured six of the best wickets for 33 runs. The match thus resulted in a victory for the Presidency by an innings and 108 runs.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

To-day the second match of the tournament, that between the Mahomedans and Parsis, will commence at 11 a.m.

Scores:—

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

S. M. Dalvi c Boyd b Rhodes	16
J. S. Navle b Hirst	10
V. A. Dalvi c Cummings b Rhodes	29
P. Vithal c Travers b Beart	13
C. K. Naidu c Parsons b Rhodes	3
D. B. Deodhar c Parsons b Rhodes	18
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala c and b Rhodes	5
L. P. Jai b Beart	0
C. L. Naidu c Garnett b Rhodes	39
P. Shivram c Fry, b Rhodes	6
M. H. Rana not out	5
Extras	5
Total	139

HINDUS—FIRST INNINGS.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G Hirst	16	7	38	1
Parsons	8	1	24	0
W Rhodes	27.5	16	26	7
Beart	13	3	33	2
Boyd	3	1	7	0

Scores:—

HINDUS.

2nd Innings.

P Vithal, b Hirst	11
S M Dalvi, run out	8
D B Deodhar, b Hirst	0
C K Naidu, b Hirst	1
C L Naidu, run out	2
H H the Maharaja, b Hirst	0
J S Navle, c Cummings, b Hirst	12
V A Dalvi, c Hosie, b Beart	29
L P Jai, b Hirst	8
P Shivram, c Parsons, b Beart	18
M H Rana, not out	0
Extras	11
Total	100

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G Hirst	16	5	33	6
Beart	13	3	32	2
W Rhodes	11	7	16	1
H Boyd	2	0	6	0

Hirst—1 no ball.
Boyd—1 no ball.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Hindu, Islam and Parsi Gymkhanas, as you know, have treated with contempt the strong public opinion and have decided to take part in the Juadrangular fixture of this year, which was to be held earlier but which was postponed till this week in order that H. R. H. the Prince of Wales may be able to attend it. They have thus manifested their denationalised spirit. Even the players seem to have succumbed. It now remains for the thousands of cricket lovers to show in action that their love of cricket cannot make them forget their country. They should make up their minds and not attend the fixture at least on the day when the Prince is attending.

I, therefore, have decided not to attend these fixtures and send herewith Rs. 25 to be sent to the suffering thousands of Malabar.—Yours, etc.,

AMERCHAND KALIDAS.

90 Bazar Gate, Fort,
Bombay, Nov. 5.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

POLICE COMMISSIONR'S NOTICE.

The Hon. Secretary for Cricket of the Bombay Gymkhana writes to the Honorary Secretar, of the Parsi Gymkhana as under:

"I send herewith a copy of a letter just received from the Commissioner of Police from which you will notice that those having to be present at this Gymkhana on account of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, will be able to travel freely up to 10-45 a.m.:—

"Sir,—With reference to your letter dated the 14th inst., I have the honour to inform you that no passes are necessary. Persons should avoid Queen's Road after 10-45 a.m. on the 17th inst. only, and travel on that day later than 10-45 a.m. by Girgaum Road or Parel Road.

I have, etc.,
(Sd.) F. E. SHARP,
Dy. Commissioner of Police."

Bombay, Nov. 15.

C. P. QUADRANGULAR CRICKET,

PARSIS BECOME CHAMPIONS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 15.

The final match between the Hindus and the Parsis in this year's Quadrangular Tournament began yesterday at 10-45 a.m. The Hindu eleven, considerably weakened by the absence of the Naidu brothers, having won the toss, went in. Messrs. Driver and Dastur, the Parsi captain, opened the attack and as the best bats on the Hindus' side were missing they could not put up a stubborn resistance. Within two hours from the commencement their innings came to an end with only 106 to their credit. Mr. Manik Rao hit up the highest score 26, Mr. Moonaswami compiling 10.

The Parsees showed bad fielding, a number of chances were missed, while there could be no reckoning how many hits were got off. Messrs. Dastur and Driver captured 4 wickets each for 23 and 56 runs, respectively.

After lunch the Parsis began their play at 2 p.m. The Hindu attack was boldly faced by Messrs. Billimoria and Batliwala whose partnership lasted till the score stood at 26, when the former was clean-bowled by Mr. Kawle, the new recruit. Batliwala played a fast game, putting up 44. Upto tea interval the score was going up at a rapid pace, and at 3-45 was 150 for four wickets. Driver and Kapadia playing after tea, Kapadia was soon caught by Rao off Kawle. Vakil joined Driver and both managed to raise the total to 240 within an hour. Vakil had added 40 when he was smartly caught at the wickets by Manik Rao. When the stumps were drawn at 5-10 the Parsi total was 243 for 5 wickets, Mr. Drier not out at 75. He begins to-day at 10-30.

The Parsees continued their play this morning at 10-40 and played till 12-15 p.m. They scored in all 353 runs, Driver alone contributing 132. Batliwalla came next with 44, Vakil 42, and Irani and Mehta 22 each. The Hindus fared badly in their second innings also, scoring only 109. Madappa scored 32 and Moonaswami 22. Thus the Hindus were beaten by the Parsees by one innings and 128 runs.

ASSOCIATION FOOT-BALL

A DRAW MATCH IN 2ND DIVISION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 14.
Recd. 2 a.m. Nov. 16.

The Association Football Match in the Second Division between Hotts Forest and Hotts County, which was postponed on Saturday owing to fog, was played to-day and resulted in a draw. There was no scoring.

TEST MATCH,

S. AFRICANS SCORE 243.

Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 16.

Johannesburg.—In the Test Match, South Africans scored 243, of which Nourse made 64, Taylor 47 and Blanckenburg 45. Thus, South Africans followed on, and at the close of the play had scored 39 for 1 wicket.

SOCIALIST PROPOSAL RATIFIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 16.

Hague.—After a continued debate on the Constitutional Amendment Bill, the Second Chamber adopted the Socialist proposal that declaration of war must be ratified by Parliament.

POONA RACES.

ROYAL MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 16.

The following are the horses left in, after declaration of forfeits at 8 a.m., on Wednesday, the 16th of November for the Royal meeting of Saturday, the 19th instant.

The first race starts at 2-30 p.m.

The Prince of Wales Cup.—Distance: 1½ miles.

Angiza 9.6, Mandil 9.4, Tipperary 9.0, Union Jack 8.12, Mentor 8.12, Dilawar 8.11, Rayid 8-10, Cessation 8.8, Khaboor 8.7, Kusra 8.4, Weabil 8.3, Dowlat 8.0, Hakam 7-12, Rose Hill 7.12, Tyrant 7-11, Kitchener 7.11, Brindisi 7.9, Lamington 7.4.

The Prince of Wales Steeplechase.—Distance: About 2¾ miles.

Major Saxham 12.9, Avro 12.8, Shunamite 11.6, Queen of Poland 11-2, O. C. Honeymoon 11.0, Daroji 11 10.9, Babugarh 10.8, Centre 10 0, Eltham Valley 9.12.

The King Edward Memorial Plate.—Distance: 1 mile.

Cally 9.10, Liberty 9.6, Checchako 9.0, Fitzclarence 8.8, Charcoal 8.8, Mist 8.6, Murmansk 8.4, Mimi 8.3, Mstrcodia 8.3, Blackwater 8.2, Princess Olga 8.0, Cyanite 7-12, Verna 7-12, White Week 7.5.

The Britania Stakes.—Distance: 6 furlongs.

Checchako 9.1, Crushed Glass 8-13 Viola 8-12, Mist 8.12, Charcoal 8.8, Blackwater 8.6, Paragua 8.5, Dialect 8.0, Fussy 7.13, Forward III 7-13, Whit Week 7.8.

The Renown Plate.—Distance: 1¼ miles.

Archer 9.10, Beggar Prince 9.4, Belle Voyaguese 11 9.2, Glass Rock 9.2, Lemon 9.0, The Lark 8.13, Heir At Law 8.12, Claim A. 8.8, Roi Grison 8.3, My Patsey 7.10, Chummy 7.10, Lomo 7.9, Undies 7.8, Charles Williams 7.7, Tasty 7.0.

The Windsor Stakes.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Inkin 8.6, Towfik 9.0, Cummer 9.4, Latiff 9.0, Shunwar 8.10, Nasaralla 8.5, Anit 8.0, Moon 9.0, Last Day 8.2, Gay Potter 8.6, Honeysuckle 8.2, Romeo 8.11, Paleface 9.0, Monarch 8.1, Persian Star 7.10, Eagle 8.4, Mighty Atom 8.6, Prince Charlie 9.0, Adar 8.13, Potentate 8.4, White Rose 7.12, Faisal 7.13, Abadan 8.10, and Austerlitz 8.6.

LUCKNOW RACES.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 16.

The following are the Handicaps for Second Days Lucknow Races.

THE ARMY CUP. Distance 7 furlongs.

Precieuse 12.7, Balline 12-1, Buckgrass 1-12 Luna 11-10, Sensford 11-9 Repartee 11-7, Shining Armour 11-0, Garden Reach 10-8, Jannock 9-1, Smiling Morn 9-7, Empty Time 9-7, Feather 9-7, Middleton 9-7, Nice Gun 9-7, Nice Bird 9-7, Sage 9-7, Misty Morn 9-7, Slippery Sam 9-7, Red Turk 9-7, Dongal 9-7.

THE OPEN HURDLES. Distance 1¼ miles over 6 flights.

Reigning Star 12-7, Eothen 11-4, Larigot 10-6, Buff Mail 9-13, Joyous Gard 9-12, Jim Crack 9-0, Dark Legend II 9-0, Jannock 9-0, Tycoon 9-0.

THE MATHRADAS GOCULDAS CUP. Distance 7 furlongs.

Jack 9-12, Too Tired 9-11, Balira 9-11, Lady Myra 9-10, Simon's Gift II 8-9, Bedstead 8-5, Abajala 8-4, Brony 8-1, Sunline 8-0, Genevieve 7-7, Buckgrass 7-4, White Poppy 7-0, Golden Rule 7-0.

THE MURRAY CUP. Distance 1 Mile.

Espousal 9-12, Downey Boy 9-7, Forrard Away 9-6, White Poppy 9-5, Maple 9-5, May Loss 9-4, Silver Gift 9-0, Monsieur James 8-15, Witch Doctor 8-8, Golden Rule 8-0, Irish Folly 7-12, Smiling Morn 7-0, Capricorn 7-0, Ivana 7-0.

THE PONY PLATE Distance 6 furlongs.

Scindia 9-12, Indian Made 8-6, Garib 8-4 Virvig 8-4, Lady Malwood 7-6.

THE MEDINA PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Glencoe 11-0, Lookhman 10-0, Rainbow 8-13, Emperor 8-12, Arab Knight 8-10, Boltaway 8-1, Lightning 7-9, Noowar 7-6, Varlet 7-4, Cartridge 7-3, Ayala 7-1, Fairy Gold 7-0, Three Fifty 7-0, Joker 7-0, Orissa 7-0.

Top weight in the above race not accepting weights will be raised 5 lbs.

2ND DAY—THURSDAY ACCEPTANCES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 16.

The following are the acceptances for the second day's Lucknow races, to-morrow:—

THE OPEN HURDLES.

Distance: 1¼ miles, over 6 flights:—

Reigning Star 12-7, Eothen 11-4, Larigot 10-6, Buff Mail 9-13, Joyous Gard 9-12, Jem Crack 9-0, Jaunock 9-0, Tycoon 9-0.

THE PONY PLATE.

Distance: 6 furlongs (on Cup course):—

Scindia 9-12, Indian Made 8-6, Virvig 8-4, Lady Malwood 7-6.

THE MURRAY CUP.

Distance: 1 mile.

Espousal 9-12, Forrard Away 9-6, White Poppy 9-5, Silver Gift 9-0, Monsieur James 8-13, Witch Doctor 8-8, Golden Rule 8-0, Smiling Morn 7-0, Capricorn 7-0.

THE ARMY CUP.

Distance: 7 furlongs (on Cup course)

Precieuse 12-7, Balline 12-1, Buckgrass 11-12, Luana 11-10, Sensford 11-9, Repartee 11-7, Garden Reach 10-8, Empty Title 9-7, Feather 9-7, Middleton 9-7, Nice Gun 9-7, Nice Bird 9-7, Sage 9-7, Slippery Sam 9-7, Turk 9-7, Dougal 9-7.

THE MATHRADAS GOCULDAS CUP.

Distance: 7 furlongs (on Cup course).

Jack 9-12, Balira 9-11, Lady Myra 9-10, Simons Gift (3) 8-9, Abajala 8-4, Sunline 8-10, Genvieve 7-7.

THE MEDINA PLATE.

Distance: 1¼ miles.

Glencoe 11-0, A Rainbow 8-13, Arab Knight 8-10, Boltaway 8-1, Noowar 7-6, Cartridge 7-3, Ayala 7-1, Three Fifty 7-0, Orissa 7-0.

AUTUMN MEETING RESULTS.

FIRST DAY'S.

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 15.

THE SYDNEY PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Mr A M Bowers' VIRVIG, 7-9, Mosamdin 1
Raja Sripal Singh's COUNTRY MAID, 8-9, Northmore 2
Mr J D Scott's LADY MALWOOD, 7-12, Dobie 3

THE JHELUM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200.

Maharaja of Patiala's RED DUKE, 10-5, Northmore 1
Raja Sripal Singh's and Kunwar Rajendra Singh's BALLY APPLE, 8-4, Dobie 2
H H Maharaja of Mysore's COBBLE, 9-0, Mitchell 3
General Raja Sir Hari Singh's BELGRAVEN, 9-7, Trahan 4

THE SANDOWN CHASE.—Distance about 2 miles, over Steeplechase Course.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Col Commandant A J Poole's TRAVELLER, 11-9, Capt G Barker 1
Messrs Byass and Shepperd's LESTO, 12-0, Lt-Col Brooke 2

THE STEWARD CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner a Cup value Rs. 500, and Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Mr Vernon's BALIRA, 9-4, Barden 1
Raja Sripal Singh's GENEVIVE, 7-7, Northmore 2
Dr E E Francis' COLDEN STREAM, 9-5, Higgins 3
Raja Sripal Singh and Kunwar Rajendra Singh's LADY BYRA, 9-10, Abdul Wahid 4

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Fakruddinjar Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sait's LOOKHMAN, 8-13, Higgins 1
Messrs A Sattar and B A Wahid's EMPEROR, 9-1, Doy 2
General Raja Sir Hari Singh's GLENCOE, 11-3, Alford 3*
Mr M Ali Askari's FAIRY GOLD, 7-0, Bona 3*

*Dead-heat.

THE LINCOLN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200.

H H Maharaja of Patiala's IRISH FOLLY, 7-10, Northmore 1
Fakritnijar Khan Bahadur Haji Ismail Sait's ESPOUSAL, 9-10, Arggins 2
Kunwar Rajendra Singh's DIANA, 7-13, Japheth 3

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

SECOND SESSIONS AT JHARIA.

BULLETIN NO. 6.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee wires from Jharia under date November 14:—

As advertised the Congress meets on the 30th instant up to the 2nd prox. Arrangements are under vigorous progress message, of sympathy are pouring in from abroad, and they are often published in the form of bulletins issued from the Head Office of the Congress.

A strong Financial Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, has been formed, and they will approach the gentry and deserving persons of the locality. The Committee crave their help and support to the Financial Committee.

The Financial Committee members are: Messrs. H. D. Agarwalla, Damodar K. Trivedi (in-charge) Chhaganlal K. Parekh Monindra Chandra Kanunga, Haji Momed Mallik P. Vinayek Ram.

Editors of newspapers, desirous of sending their representatives, will please intimate to the Office, and apply for complimentary passes, on or before the 22nd inst. so as to avoid disappointment. Great rush is expected and it is feared, as the number of the Reception Committee members and distinguished visitors, is limited, persons should have their names registered and necessary fees paid to avoid disappointment.

Persons desirous of keeping stalls around the pandal should apply for the same with the prescribed fees before the 20th instant. only. Ground (15 by 12) will be let out for Rs. 20 only for the session decision of the committee will be final.

The delegate fee is Rs. 2 and not Rs. 1 as wrongly reported.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

TAMASHAS OPEN TO ALL.

The H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Reception Fund Committee are moving heaven and earth to give the tamasha connected with the Prince's visit a semblance of success. Seeing the people firmly united in boycotting all public functions, the Committee are dangling before the public, and especially the mill-workmen the bait of free access. The following notice which represents the substance of a Marathi leaflet, a packet of 500 copies of which has been issued by Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jenr.) "for self and Jt. Hon. Gen Secretary" to firms of milliwners and mill agents for the edification and delectation of workmen betrays the anxiety of the Committee felt at the probable boycott of the functions by the labouring classes, the backbone of Bombay:

Grand Fireworks on the ground of the Willingdon sports Club in Honour of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on Tuesday the 22nd November 1921 at 10 p.m. (S. T.)

All are welcome no tickets for admission There will be Fire Works display at the Willingdon sports Club Maidan. The polo ground near the Club is open to the public, where 20,000 persons can be accommodated.

The open space on the south of Hornby Vellard, Clerk Road and Tardeo, is also open to the public. The Fire Works will be very clearly seen from the upland of Pedder road and Cumballa Hill.

Military sports on Monday the 21st instant at the Esplanade Maidan at 4-15 p.m.

A big platform to accommodate 18,000, is made and access is free to the public.

Public are requested to occupy the seats before 4-15 p.m.

The grand Fair commences on Saturday 19th instant.

No fee for admission.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

ELECTION FOR ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

1. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has to elect seven members for the All-India Congress Committee before the 30th November 1921.

2. Any person being a member of any District Congress Committee within the City is entitled to be elected as a member of this Committee.

3. Nomination for this election shall be received up to the evening of the 20th of November 1921 at the office of the Committee. Nomination received after this date shall not be valid.

4. Nomination forms can be obtained at the Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

5. The Office of the Provincial Congress Committee have been shifted to 375, Hornby Road, Fort.

VICEROY IN BOMBAY.

H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Reading, Viceroy of India yesterday at 8-30 a.m. at Colaba Station. He was received by H. E. the Governor and Government officials. After inspecting the General of Honour H. E. Motored to the Admiralty House. H. E. will leave Bombay tonight at 11-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements,

TO-DAY

Post Office Holiday. (All local post offices to work as on Sundays.

A public meeting re. the boycott of the Prince's visit, also bonfire of foreign clothes, near the Elphinstone Mills, Parel, 10 a.m., Mahatma Gandhi to preside.

Quadrangular Cricket: Parsis vs. Maomedans 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5-15 p.m.

Banks closed. Arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 10-15 a.m.

Reception at Govt. House in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 9-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, Nov. 18.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Mails for Mauritious, and re-union per extra s. s. Jedah close at 8-30 a.m.

The mail steamer "Naldera" with the outward mails of the 3rd instant is expected to arrive at 6 a.m.

Saturday, Nov. 19.

The s. s. Devanha with English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales visits Poona (Departure from Kirkee for Bombay, 7 p.m.)

E. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the newly elected Managing Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. at No. 24 Sankli Street Cross Street.

Y.M.E.S. SCOUT TROOP AND THE PRINCE.

Dr. M. B. Weltar, Hon. Commissioner, informs, that the Young Men's Educational Society's Scout Troop has decided not to take part in the Scouts Rally on the 21st instant in honour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

CITY MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city was 113 on the 15th instant as compared with 132 of corresponding Day last year. There were one attack and one death from influenza.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council Office address until further notice is Town Hall, Bombay. The Office is open as usual from 11 to 1 daily except Saturday. It will be closed during H. R. H. The Prince of Wales' visit.

BOYCOTT THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

Under the auspices of G Ward District Congress Committee a very largely attended public meeting including many ladies was held yesterday night at Matunga (B. B. C. I.) to Boycott the Visit of Prince, Mr. Khadilkar presiding. In the beginning Miss Vidyabhen Jamnadas sung a Gujarati song on "Rentia" and then eloquent speeches were delivered by Messrs. Jerajani, Shankerlal Banker, Jamnadas C. Erenza, Damodardas and Prof. Lalitji. The people were asked to attend the Bonfire of foreign cloth on the ground near at Elphinstone Mills at 10 a.m. on the 17th instant under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM OF WESTERN INDIA.

The Secretary to the Board of Trustees, Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, writes to us for publication:—

The Prince of Wales Museum, after the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on 21st November, will be open to the public daily till Monday, 28th November inclusive.

The following sections wil remain open for the hours stated below:—

Archæology, Art, Natural History, Forestry, Philately, Geology from 3 to 5-30 p.m. on 21st and from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 3 to 5-30 p.m. 22nd to 28th instant. Admission free.

FORT DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Election of two delegates to the Ahmedabad Congress will be held on the 25th inst. at the office of the Swaraj Sabha 375 Hornby Road between 2 and 6 p.m. Members of the Fort D. C. C. desirous to stand as candidates in this election should send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded by member's of the committee on or before the 23rd instant at the abovementioned address during office hours.

THANA DIST. CONFERENCE.

MR. JAYKAR TO PRESIDE.

SHAHAPUR (Thana), Nov. 16.

The business of the Third Thana District Conference is being vigorously pushed forward sessions opens here on Sunday, the 20th inst., Mr. Jayakar presiding. A spacious pandal accommodating nearly 3000 persons near the sacred shrine of the ganges is very nearly complete. The reception committee is led by the chairman Mr. Sarangpani, a big landlord and Inamdar representative of the entire Taluka. Among those who have promised to come are Messrs. Kelkar, Patel, Jamnadas Mehta, Paranjpye, Bhopatkar, Mrs. Naidu, Indumatibai Naik Avantakabai Gokhale, Bachubai Thacker and others. The Volunteers Conference, meets on the 21st night.

ALL-INDIA JAMIAT ULLEMA.

THIRD SESSION AT LAHORE

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

The third annual session of the All-India Jamiatul'lema comes of on the 19th November. Maulana Abulkalam Azar presides. The meeting will be held in the Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore at 2-30 p.m. after the prayers. Necessary arrangements have been made. The session will be an important one. The present situation of the Moslem world will be discussed. Prominent leaders from all parts of India are expected among whom are Maulana Abdul Bari with Ulmai Frangi Mahal, Ulemas Deoband, Maulana Syed Sulaiman, Nadvi Kifayatullah, Hasrat Mohani, Arad Subhani Abdulmajid and Mocenuddin, Messrs Ansari, Khattri Chhottani Maghaul Haque, Hekim Ajmalkhan, ans Pirs Tajmamood and Zinyazuddin of Sayal Sharef.

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A GUIDE TO HEALTH By Mahatma Gandhi ..	1	8
ETHICAL RELIGION OR NEETHI DHARMA By Mahatma Gandhi ..	0	8
TO THE STUDENTS By C. F. Andrews ..	1	0
The TRUTH ABOUT INDIA By H. F. Hyndman ..	0	12
THE FAILURE OF EUROPEAN CIVILISATION By S. E. Stokes with Foreword by C. F. Andrews	1	0
NATIONAL SELF-REALISATION By S. E. Stokes. ..	1	8
ESSAYS: POLITICAL AND NATIONAL By. S. E. Stokes	2	0
THE REVOLT OF THE EAST By Bernard Houghton	1	8

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PEOPLE'S POSTERS FORCIBLY REMOVED,

MR. DESAI AND VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED AND RELEASED.

Mr. V. A. Desai has given us the following statement:—

I happened to see Messrs. Kelly and Pettigara this afternoon (Wednesday) about 4 p.m., when there was a conversation about the posters which the Provincial Congress Committee and the Khilafat Committee had decided to display at several buildings with the permission of the occupants on the route of the procession of the Prince of Wales, expressing the inability of the people to welcome the Prince till the Punjab and Khilafat wrongs were redressed. Mr. Kelly tried to persuade me to stop it. I said it was not possible for me to do so. I gave him to understand that we would be fixing up the posters after 12 midnight. About 1 a.m., when we were putting up a poster on the building next to Ellis building, the Inspector in charge of Esplanade Police Station and two Police Sergeants and a Parsi youth came in a car and arrested three of the volunteers, tore off all the posters and broke the ladder. After a time more volunteers came up, who were also arrested. One of the Sergeants came to me and asked me if I was in charge. I said yes. He told me I was also under arrest. We, that is, twenty-one of us, were taken to the station, where the Inspector-in-charge who was talking to Mr. Cauty told me that the latter wanted to speak to me. I told Mr. Cauty that he was present when I was talking with Mr. Kelly in the afternoon and he should have arrested me in the afternoon. He told me he had given instruction to the Inspector to release all of us. On enquiry I informed him that practically all the posters in the Fort had been fixed up and I had no more to fix in the Fort. After release, to make it clear I telephoned to Mr. Cauty if there were any Police orders prohibiting the fixing of the posters. He said there were none. I gave him to understand that the fixing of the posters would be continued.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, November 17, 1921.

OUT FOR A TRICK.

Thanks to the pitiless selfishness of the bureaucracy, the Prince of Wales is to-day placed in a predicament revolting to the feelings of every decent-minded citizen. The contrast between the spontaneous welcome accorded to his august father and grand-father, and the mercenary celebrations staged for the deception of the world on the present occasion, must be more painful to the people of India than to the disillusioned fakers of delirious joy. The Prince himself is a young man of fine susceptibilities, but he is being victimised and the credit of royalty compromised, in the gamble for pro-official "loyalty," and that at a time when delicacy, if not prudence, should have prevented the imposition of the visit. We are asked to believe by those who organise propaganda through his royal person, that the Prince of Wales is here through an importunate desire to inspect his future dominions and acquaint himself with the condition of the people. The people of India have refused to credit this official fiction. If confirmation were needed, a glance at the programme for this kind of political study, would satisfy any one that what is intended is a series of durbar exhibitions of the Prince for "dramatic gestures" and "outbursts of loyalty." What can the Prince learn of the real feelings and the wretchedness of myriads of people by being chaperoned by the bureaucracy? The scheme of races and fire works and banquets and balls, will not acquaint him with the condition of India, and these things are undoubtedly arranged for spectacular excitement and with the hope of imposing loyal contentment among the people. His august father and grand-father were not hurriedly dragged into India in years of comparative immaturity. There certainly was no occasion for hurriedly educating the Prince and familiarising him with "Indian problems," and at this crisis the visit is, in the words of Mr. Wells, really meant as "unparalleled propaganda." We grant that the credit of British professions is so low in the East that it requires propaganda to restore it, though only honest action and moderated arrogance can insure it; in India it has never been so low as now but the obvious design of exploiting personal feelings through the presentation of the Prince, is a means that must deservedly fail. And fail it shall.

Next to the passionate spirit of enquiry ascribed to the Prince and belied by the pomp of official programme, the excuse given is that the people of India are aching to have a vision of coming royalty and that there have been indications of boiling, spontaneous welcome. We have always credited the bureaucracy with extraordinary shrewdness, and it is beyond our belief that they are anything but cynical in the pretence of spontaneous enthusiasm. Forty-five lakhs were spent for the unseasonable and futile parade they made of that great and gallant gentleman, the Duke of Connaught. More lakhs are now to be spent out of the tax-payer's money in the next few months against his wish, but let there be no mistake about the tawdry display of money or its tinsel equivalents. With fifty lakhs of rupees, conscripted school-boys, millions of medallions, a thousand O. B. E. badges and a hundred Indian Princes in response, it is possible to "celebrate" anything in this land. Money, according to the English proverb, can make dead men talk, and with lakhs in readiness, any "celebration" may be safely underwritten in a subject country; the greater is the ghastliness of the "celebration" to self-respecting people. Now they have money, travelling panegyrists, official historians and rich display. We shall wish them full joy of the entertainments provided by the "spontaneous" offer of the people, but they cannot deny the invidious position to which they have reduced a Prince of the blood royal by the cynicism of their manœuvre; nor can they deny the conviction for which they are responsible, that royalty can on occasion be humiliated for propagandist ends. The people of this land had hitherto a reverential regard for royalty as being above politics and, therefore, potent to do them good, irrespective of the aims of political gamesters.

The third excuse we have heard is that India, after the accession of Mahatma Gandhi and the clear demand for Swaraj, suffers through the lack of a hero to counter-act her political aims: the Prince to be the hero. Who exactly is responsible for this ludicrous idea, we do not know. While the Prince is engaged in extolling Empire, the people of India will possibly be engrossed in the Imperial eccentricity of Britain in quarelling with France for her desire to cede back to Islam some of its filched territory according to the British Premier's pledge. While he renders assurance of Britain's mission of liberty, the people of India will be in the thick of the struggle for emancipation. He has been forced into the midst of incongruities, we believe, as a pawn for the restoration of peace and loyalty in India. He will soon or some day know how he was fooled in the estimate given him of the situation in India, and the responsibility for the public disillusionment with regard to the limitations of royalty, will be that of the British Government that thrust him to confront a people determined on the attainment of Swaraj. The duty of the people of India at this juncture is unmistakeable. Without being dazed by the squandering display of durbar and illumination, they have to pursue their programme of to-day and later, daring the cost of their struggle. The bureaucracy has in despair looked at its hand and decided to win a trick by playing a court-card. It will lose the trick and India must win the rubber.

THE CHALLENGE OF ART.

The panels, now decorating the Durbar Hall at Government House, Bombay, executed by the students of the School of Art under the guidance of their principal, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, are a challenge—a challenge in the sense that they demand certain immediate, unequivocal and emphatic answers from us. The true significance of the challenge could be understood only by those who have been for years groping for an authentic manifestation of the city's artisic impulses. The search had become desperate as, year after year, the same insipid variety of pictures made their periodic appearance at the annual exhibitions organised by the School and the Bombay Art Society. It was not necessary to create anything. The processes were tabooed by the official conventions of English schools of art which for years went on "teaching" students "to teach art." These conventions were of course seized here with avidity and were at once conveniently adopted. So long as the regular output of "drawing teachers" and the approved exhibitors was assured everybody was expected to be satisfied. If there were some who resented the wholesale importation of the academic official conventions of the English art schools, they were told that that that was precisely the thing done in England and that their sentimental attachment to the indigenous artistic traditions was not in keeping with the requirements of "modern industry." The good citizen of the industrial city, of course, accepted the official dictum. The desperate search was on the point of becoming hopeless when the placid atmosphere of the city was suddenly unsettled by the enthusiasm of a truly artistic personality, newly entrusted with the conduct of the local school of art.

The old regime was too much for the artistic temperament of Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon. He at once set about, not regulating the routine or devising grandiose schemes of "improvement," but discovering the inherent artistic potentialities of his students. The result of his efforts were first embodied in the mural paintings exhibited last year at the School. The paintings, although quite new to those who were brought up midst easel pictures, were, in fact, a mere continuation of the traditional craft that had been for ages the pride of the country. The first efforts were, for obvious reasons, tentative and almost apologetic. But even the minimum of the artistic and decorative possibilities suggested by the painting was sufficient to awaken the artistic consciousness of the city. It was further stimulated by the warm appreciation of the Governor, who, by way of earnest, secured for the students the commission for the decoration of the Durbar Hall. Those, who have seen the panels, will have at once perceived that the encouragement received by the students has emboldened them to strike a challenging note in contrast with that of apology apparent in their former work. We are too painfully conscious of the present overwhelmingly adverse conditions to suggest that the panels are perfect. They are not above the plausible comments of over-fastidious critics. The temptation to judge them by the master-pieces in Italy and elsewhere, especially by the unique achievement of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel is, natural. But such comparisons, in view of the present conditions, are at best unfair. It may be recalled, however, that Michael Angelo in gaining his object strictly speaking went beyond the proper limits of mural painting. And as a matter of fact the series of earlier frescoes on the lower wall by Boticelli, Lorenzo di Credi, and other Florentine painters of the fifteenth century is recognised as more truly mural in feeling than the work of the great master. It may be, moreover, urged that the difference in technique, in composition and treatment of colour between the different panels lend to produce a feeling, on the whole, of restlessness that should be dissociated from them. Some may, consequently, desire a more decided subordination to a more apparent uniform design. All this and more perhaps could obviously be said about the panels. What is, however, not obvious is, the innumerable fascinating things that could be easily picked out of these panels and the fact that the so-called defects are the inevitable outcome of the peculiar position of the artists who have to grope for the support of a community the exact nature of whose requirements is still uncertain. The indifferent success of the fresco-paintings in the Houses of Parliament are an illustration in point. The panels emphasise the need for definite public commissions for work on a large scale—work that would enable the artists to concentrate, adapt and focuss their powers towards a definite required end. Depicting as they do some of the aspects of daily life in India, they indicate the manner in which we could utilise the existing talents at our disposal for minimising the ugliness of our industrial towns. It would not be fair to the artists to describe these panels in detail, for the simple reason that it is not possible to do so briefly. They must be seen to be truly appreciated. But one thing could be said about them without the slightest hesitation, and it is this that they reveal irresistibly the beauty that is inherent in life in this country and that equally irresistibly they suggest unlimited artistic possibilities. We have said that the panels are a challenge demanding certain unequivocal and emphatic answers. These are some of the questions implied in the challenge: Are we really determined to bring beauty in our every-day life? Are we going to utilise the talents which are peculiarly ours by tradition and heritage? Shall we lead? Are we able to answer them? The panels await the decision of the nation. Decorative art is, as has been well said, "our first education in beauty." It will be our own fault if we dispense with that education, neglect the opportunity and the artists and prefer ugliness to beauty.

Notes of the Day.

Indian Merchants and Prince.

At their adjourned meeting on Saturday the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber resolved by 94 votes to 93 to rescind the decision of their Committee to present an address to the Prince. Soon after this result was announced by the Chairman of the meeting, a poll was demanded and the following Tuesday was fixed for the purpose. The members of the Chamber number barely a few hundreds and in a well-organised institution it would not be difficult for the scruitineers to announce the result within twenty-four hours. Yet by last evening there was no sign of the announcement. What is the reason of this delay? In view of the report that the majority of votes have been cast against the presentation of the address, these delaying tactics do not redound to the credit of the authorities concerned.

Malabar Relief.

The Indian public, especially the public of this city, do not appear to be fully alive to the extent of the distress which is prevailing among Malabar refugees, and to their own duty in that connection. Here is a telegram received yesterday by Mr P. Ramunni Menon, representative in Bombay of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, from Mr. Kesava Menon, Secretary of the Committee, Calicut:—

> "Sending report accounts press. Refugees now over 18,000. Restricting admission. Bombay's response hitherto poor. Famished children, helpless women pathetically appeal Bombay. Send immediate relief. Pray induce friends, leaders realise seriousness. Collect Funds not (in) thousands but lakhs. Save refugees (from) starvation (and) death."

It is true that the All-India Congress Committee has voted Rs. 50,000 for the relief, but the amount cannot but be regarded as a mere drop in the ocean, having regard to the fact that the daily expenses incurred on the camps opened by the Kerala Congress Committee already exceed Rs. 1,000 and are every day mounting up. Many people seem to labour under the impression that since the Congres Committee is looking after the relief work, they need not bestir themselves to open their own purse-strings or to collect funds in aid of the relief On the other hand, the need of collecting more funds, from all possible sources, cannot be more paramount than it is at present. The funds at the disposal of the Kerala workers have been almost spent up and unless further monetary aid is forthcoming, abundantly and promptly, there is every likelihood of thousands of refugees having to starve. The numbers of refugees in the camps opened by the Congress Committee are every day swelling and consequently the daily expenses of the upkeep of the camps are also increasing. In these circumstances, the public cannot afford to slacken their efforts for the collection of funds for some weeks more. It is not very creditable to Bombay, which has hitherto never failed to respond to the cry of suffering humanity, from whatever quarter it comes, that its response to the plaintive appeal from the starving children and women of Malabar has not been as adequate as it should be. We earnestly appeal to all who feel for the helpless and suffering refugees of Malabar to bestir themselves without further loss of time, to help the relief-workers by every means in their power to carry on their humanitarian work.

Upholders of Reaction.

That you cannot uphold autocracy in one quarter of the globe without doing the same in other quarters too is a truism, the proof of which can be easily found in the writings and speeches of those "Moderates" and "loyalists" who form the bulwark of the Indian bureaucracy to-day. When they are engaged in ridiculing the national movement of their own countrymen and in applauding the repressive measures of the bureaucracy, it is impossible for them, consistently with their role, to applaud national movements outside India, whether they be of the Koreans, the Egyptians, the Irish or the Philippinos, and to condemn the oppression practised by the foreign bureaucracies against such peoples. Time was—and that, not long ago—when "New India" was among the foremost champions of nationalism and a determined opponent of bureaucracy wherever to be found. But, to-day our contemporary has reversed the roles and has come to be the strongest pillar of reaction, whether it be in this country or elsewhere. Only the other day it openly applauded, as a "very wise" and "commendable" step, the revocation by certain members of the Egyptian Legislative Assembly of their so-called mandate given to Zaghlul Pasha. Our contemporary throws overboard Zaghlul because he now happens to be in the bad books of the British bureaucracy. We are told that he has been guilty of "a series of political blunders," that his "frivolous objections" have contributed much to the "difficulties" of the Ady delegation and that he has consequently become "unpopular". But "unpopular" with whom? Not certainly with his own countrymen!

BOYCOTT THE VISIT.

THE CONTRAST.

Are the people of Bombay interested in the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales? Very much so, but not in the manner in which the officials would like them to be. When the Prince arrives to-day, he will find on landing a lavishly decorated Amphitheatre, flags and buntings everywhere, and all the residential quarters near Apollo Bunder gay with colour. The European business firms and very many of the Parsi firms have profusely decorated their offices, and Japanese business houses in this city have been particularly prolific in their display of Union Jacks and the flags of all the nations, intending no doubt that they should welcome the English Crown Prince in Bombay, in the same manner as their own Crown Prince was welcomed in London.

But the decorations and the Union Jacks and the buntings come to an abrupt end, the moment you touch the fringe of the Indian City, the city real and proper, the people of which the Prince is supposed to come out and meet. His course this morning circumvents the city, does not pass through it. If it had, if the officials had had the courage, to take him through Sydhownie and Sandhurst Road to Government House, as his father had been before him, he would have seen this morning the dignified discontent of a silent people. He would have met placards stating reasons why his visit has had to be boycotted although there is no grudge, no personal ill-will against him personally and no idea whatsoever to insult him. There are no decorations in the city to day, no signs of welcome of any kind to the Royal visitor. This is a step taken not with joy but with deep regret. Down Byculla way and onwards towards Parel, there are what Co-operators will of course be pleased to call oasis of loyalty places under official or Municipal control where few flags and a Union Jack or two flutter.

The Prince is supposed to come out to meet the people. He is to attend the Quadrangular Matches, to be in the midst of school children and at the so-called "Peoples" fair at the time of His Royal Progress through it, he might have a look at the "People." But what is this "People's" fair? As he passes along Cruikshank Road the Prince will have an opportunity to-day of observing a number of huts with gunny bags sprawling over them, in the centre of which rises a tinsel dome or two. A street devides these huts into two convenient portions. It begins with a Police station and ends in a squalid wall of corrugated iron. In this enclosure are erected stalls where shopkeepers are asked to advertise their wares, and the usual side shows of a fair are brought in to tempt the numbers of mill workers who will be given a compulsory holiday for the *Tamasha*. How many of these stalls have however been taken? Rumour says only four! There is also a report current that instead of any rent being charged they will be now given free. At present the only firms who appear to be interested in having stalls are a couple of companies for the sale of patent medicines. It is curious, however, that the most striking business advertisement that meets the public eye in the "People's" fair, is that of a patent medicine called the *Universal Pain Killer*. Is this supposed to be an immediate necessity to anybody visiting the "Peoples'" fair?

No doubt a number of "People," will be found to crowd the Maidan. When the Bombay workman has nothing to do, he is sure to go and enjoy some sort of fun. One thing is clear however, this morning a far greater number of them will witness the burning of foreign cloth near the Elphinstone Mills, while amongst those who will be found lining the streets during the short progress of the Prince through the Fort and then out side the City of Bombay will be Government servants, co-operators and their friends, poor school children ordered to stand there, and the retainers of our Indian Chiefs and Princes. But is that a *welcome* from the *people* of Bombay.?

Boycott.

Consistently with its new role our contemporary is obliged to have a fling at the Burmese Nationalists. Referring to the manifesto, issued by thirteen journalists representing the Burmese National Press, urging the boycott of the Whyte Commission, our contemporary ruefully exclaims: "A boycott is apparently the only weapon now recognised in "Nationalist" politics." But if our contemporary, instead of being obsessed by a hatred of Indian "Nationalist" politics, were to direct its vision to other quarters of the world, where also oppressed peoples are struggling to free themselves from the yoke of alien bureaucracies, it would find that the weapon of boycott is wielded by them too, while the past history of subject peoples also bears ample testimony to the free resort to "boycott" which they made. "Boycott" commends itself not only to Indian and Burmese nationalists, as our contemporary would suggest, but has commended itself to the Irish, the Egyptians and the Koreans also, as our contemporary will be able easily to find out. We are not surprised to see that our contemporary is also offended with the Burmese women who have thrown themselves wholeheartedly into the national movement. To the jaundiced eye everything appears yellow!

INDIA'S PAINFUL DUTY

TO BOYCOTT THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S HISTORIC PROTEST.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS NOT CITIZENS' ADDRESS.

GRAND PROCESSION TO MADHAVBAUG

PARSIS' EMPHATIC SUPPORT.

TRUSTEES' IGNOMINOUS & ARBITRARY ACT.

The meetings that were held yesterday by the women of Bombay were unique. The Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall was overfull and an overflow meeting had to be improvised in the compound where a similar resolution of resentment against the action of the Municipality was passed unanimously. The meeting also firmly resolved to boycot all the functions in connection with the Prince's visit. The meeting was unique in this. Never before in this city was there a procession of the women—all high-born and cultured ladies belonging to the various communities—to offer prayers for the speedy attainment of Swaraj. With flags flying—flags symbolical of the new spirit which throbs in the hearts of all patriotic Indians—with the emblem of Charkha prominently shown on them, singing patriotic songs, with numerous Swaraj Sabha volunteers on all sides, all wearing either Khadar or Swadeshi clothes, the procession marched slowly to the Madhav Bagh Temple. In the van a motor car carried a big portrait of Mahatma Gandhi—the leader of all India—garlanded. The procession was composed of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis—all were equally enthusiastic. After offering their prayers the procession dispersed. The procession was the first of its kind in this city and thus is symbolical of the propaganda of Mahatma Gandhi which has reached the hearts of all—men, women and children,—without exception. The main burden of the speeches was that their wrongs were not righted.

Another meeting was subsequently held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya by the Parsi protestants against the address being given in their names to the Prince. Here too the cultured leaders of the Parsi community gathered strong to express their emphatic disapproval of the action of the Trustees, who have carried things in a high-handed manner.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the women of Bombay, belonging to the various communities, was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, yesterday. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding, to protest against the action of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in giving an address of Welcome to the Prince of Wales and to boycott all functions in connection with the visit.

MRS. S. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said they had met there not for the purpose of making long speeches, but to do some definite work. They had only one resolution to pass, which would be duly placed before them. The reholution told the world and the bureaucracy that the women of Bombay were against giving an address to the Prince of Wales. They knew how their religion was insulted by the authorities, and how their gods were made a sport of by them. They knew that their men and women had been killed and insulted and had generally suffered at the hands of the authorities. They were told, in spite of all this, that they should welcome the Prince when he landed in this country. But the women of Bombay were determined not to give a welcome to the Prince; they wanted to tell him that they were against giving him an address and that they protested against the action of the Municipal Corporation which was welcoming the Prince in the name of the citizens of Bombay.

After the meeting, said Mrs. Naidu, they would march in procession to the Madhava Bagh Temple to offer prayers to God that He would be pleased soon to give them Swaraj. She requested the women when they marched to the temple in a procession to walk like soldiers of Swaraj who were bent upon winning it for their country. Let them also prove to the world that the women of Bombay could make sacrifice for the sacred cause of the freedom of their Motherland!

MRS. A. GOKHALAY.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said they had assembled there to protest against the address which was being given in their names to the Prince. There were many things in this world which men were unable to accomplish and which had to be done by women alone and the present was such an occasion. They had gathered there to do some work for Swaraj which was so dear to their hearts. Her heart filled with joy to see women in such large crowds in the hall that afternoon. It was said that the women of India were ignorant, that they were apathetic, that they took no interest in the affairs of their country. But their presence there disproved all those views. Any body who would see them there would be convinced that women of this country were alive to the new forces which were being created in this country, that they were aglow with new spirit, that they were full of patriotism and that the new spirit was in them. Their presence at the meeting showed that they were awakened to their new duties and new responsibilities and that they were anxious to take their part in the affairs of the country. Their presence there showed that they at least had no part in the welcome which was being given to the Prince by the authorities and their toadies, in the name of the nation. They would amphatically protest against the address since their grievances were not put right. The wrongs that were inflicted on the manhood and womanhood of India at Jallianwalla were yet unredressed. Men who had killed thousands of their countrymen in the Punjab were the honoured of the Government and paid out of the coffers of an insulted India! There was the Khilafat wrong to be put right; there was the Dharwar tragedy; there was the Moplah trouble; there were famines in Khulna and in other places throughout the country. At such a time lakhs of rupees, belonging to a country which was so poor and so starving, were being squandered in meaningless shows, and empty pomp. It was better to be blind and not to witness such pageantries than to take part in the humiliations which were inflicted on their country. She appealed to the audience not to take part in any of the festivities; they should also not send their children there. The Poona Municipality had already resolved not to welcome the Prince. That was possible because the members were representatives of the people in the truest sense. But that was not the case in Bombay. Here the Corporation was dominated by people who were inimical to the interests of the people.

THE OFFICIAL WELCOME.

MRS. JAYAKAR.

Mrs. Sushilabai Jayakar said:—

Our worthy Chairman, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, has already explained to you in her opening speech the reason of our meeting here to-day. I propose to move before you a resolution in Marathi which will make clear to you the reasons in detail why we consider it our duty, as self-respecting citizen, to boycott the Prince's visit and all functions held for that purpose. I shall read the resolution to you.

'When the whole country is in deep mourning for the loss of innocent lives in the Punjab, Delhi, Dharwar, and other places, when the national wrongs of the Punjab and Khilafat have not been fully redressed, when the Government of India, under the much-boasted regime of Lord Reading, have embarked on a policy of repression whereby hundreds of our countrymen have been compelled to suffer in jail a harsh and barbarous treatment unbecoming to their status as political prisoners, when every attempt is made to stifle the united voice of the people finding expression through the medium of the two great national assemblies viz' The Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, when the people are justly clamouring for the early attainment of full Swarajya, when throughout the British Empire, Indians are being deplorably humiliated in spite of India being theoretically recognised as an equal partner in the British Empire, when people are being hampered in and harassed and persecuted for their resolve to spread the gospel of Swadeshi and to eradicate the great drink evil, when the troubles in Malabar are not yet over and when famine is raging in different parts of the country, the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India, at the present juncture and against the wishes of an overwhelming majority of our people, is, in the opinion of this meeting, inopportune and ill-advised and seems to have been contrived by the authorities solely for the political purpose of falsely representing to the outside world that India under the alleged new era of Reforms is contented, happy and prosperous and hence this public meeting of the women of Bombay, representing all classes and creeds unanimously protests against the unjustifiable action of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in voting an Address of loyal welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in the name of the citizens of Bombay and this meeting most earnestly requests all the citizens of Bombay, that out of sheer national self-respect, they should not take any part in any of the functions held in honour of the Prince inasmuch as the carrying of them all will involve the criminal waste of lakhs of rupees which could well have been fruitfully spent in alleviating the acute distress of thousands of our countrymen in Malabar, and in Khulna and other famine-afflicted parts of the country."

India's Grievances.

The language of the resolution is clear, terse and detailed; so I need not take up your time by making a long speech. The purport of the resolution is that India is at present in mourning. Her self-respect has been wounded in various ways and on various occasions. Our countrymen have been humiliated from time to time. Hundreds of them are ruthlessly labouring under hardships inflicted by a powerful bureaucracy. Bloodshed, imprisonment and such misery has overtaken our countrymen in many districts. Famine has raised its ugly head in Khulna and other provinces and hundreds are dying for want of food, chiefly due to want of money. You must have read vivid descriptions of these miseries in the newspapers. Owing to all this unhappiness, India, we say, is in no mood to invite a Royal guest or to offer him a reception befitting his exalted position. We are passing through very critical times. The first duty of a wise Government would be to examine carefully the peoples' wrongs and to speedily redress them. Instead of doing this, the Government have chosen to foist upon the people, contrary to the wishes of a very large number, an expensive Royal visit which is sure to involve the country in endless extravagance at a time when money is so badly needed and when we want undisturbed quiet to nurse our wounds. It is a painful story and indicates how little responsive to public opinion the Government of the present day is. Our local Municipality, ostensibly working for the people, has also been following the evil ways of Government. We have, therefore, met here to offer a firm and empatic protest as the residents of this City. We should not be content merely with passing this resolution but we must further explain to our friends and relations the true political significance of this Royal visit and get them also to boycott these functions completely. Owing to the absence of political power it is not possible for us to carry out our protest in a more effective manner. That is a pity. But it is certainly possible for all of us to completely boycott this visit and the shows got up for that purpose. We should, therefore, refrain from going to witness these shows, from sending our children to them, or from taking any part in these celebrations. We are sorry to say that the few days of the Royal visit we shall have to regard as the days of our National humiliation, in so far as the authorities have flouted public opinion. We shall have to conduct ourselves with a dignity and sternness suited to our present national temper. If we should succeed in doing this little service to our country at this critical time, we would not have met here invain.

MRS GANGABAI PATEL.

Mrs. Gangabai Goverdhandas Patel, seconding, said if a man who was sentenced to death were asked to see and enjoy some festivity what did they things would be the condition of his mind.' That was the case with India to-ady! Many of ours people were dying of hunger, others had been imprisoned by the authorities, and many had been slaughtered in cold blood. Their wrongs were unredressed, and the Prince was brought to India for political reasons by a bureaucracy. Could they in those circumstances extend a welcome to the Prince? The Prince was being brought to this country to allay the unrest which prevaled in India and the authorities wrongly thought that by means of pomps and shows, by means of festivities and pageants they could kill the unrest. The Prince was no guest of theirs. The bureaucracy had invited him to this country; therefore, let them entertain him; the people of this country would have no part in these entertainments. How could they enjoy the festivities when their patriotic leaders were rotting in the jail and when the Ali brothers were incarcerated? They must prove to the world that the address of welcome was given not in the name of the country, but in the name of the sycophants and the bureaucracy. They paid the taxes to the Municipality not with a view to squandering them in empty pomps and giving addresses to Princes and Governors but for using them for the good of the people. The duty of the Municipality was to look after the health of the people and not to waste the resources of the people in decorating the buildings, It was only proper for them to show their indignation at this criminal waste of their money. Their first duty was loyalty to theire country and they were bound to obey the mandates of the National Congress and not to take part in the festivities in connection with the Prince. Their Jallianwalla Bag and Khilafat wrongs had not been unredressed and lakhs of rupees were being squandered in empty shows. On the top of all that they were invited to witness those shows. Was that not adding insult to injury? If they were unable to prevent the address from being presented to the Prince, they could non-cooperate in the meaningless pomps and thus show their resentment.

Mrs. Kherunissa Husenbhoy Ahmedbhoy further supported.

MRS. JOSHI.

Mrs. Temina Joshi said as they were in mourning they were unable to take part in any of the festivities in connnection with the Prince. They were mourning for their dead in the Punjab; they were mourning for their leaders who were imprisoned by the bureaucracy; they were mourning for the people who were suffering from the terrible famine; they were mourning for their people who were dying for want of food and clothing. In addtion to all those things they had to remember that more than 1,500 men and children were killed in the Punjab and their women were insulted. How could they take part in the festivities in the face of all those outrages? Their grievances were unredressed and how was it possible for them to take part in the empty shows? It was said in their religious books that at critical times in the history of their country great men were born and India was fortunate that they had such a man as Mahatma Gandhi to lead them to Swaraj and freedom. Let the country follow him and Swaraj would be theirs!

MR. MEISHERI.

Mr. Meisheri said it was unfortunate that the women of India who had given birth to men like Gokhale and Gandhi had to be told not to take part in the festivities that would take place in the city so shortly. They must not forget that hundreds of men and women were dying of hunger inthis country. There were thousands of their countrymen and women who had not enough food to allay their hunger and enough clothing to cover their nakedness. And in spite of all that lakhs of their rupees were being criminally wasted in these empty ceremonials, which did no good to anybody, except to the bureaucracy. Their Gods were being insulted—those very Gods whom they worshipped morning and evening in their sacred temples. He appealed to them to discard all foreign clothing. Their gods were used as *chopdars* to welcome the Prince. He appealed to them to take up the charkhas to drive away all their ills and to regenerate their Motherland. If women were unable to wear Khadi it was not because khadi was rough and heavy, but because they had grown delicate by the constant use of foreign fineries. They had at the same time forgotten the duty which they owed to their country. He asked them to take the vow of Swadeshi from that moment and to discard all foreign clothing. They had to remember that sixty crores of rupees were being sent out of the country every year and to that extent their country was being impoverished every year, to that extent they were adding to the might of their rulers and to that extent also they were strengthening the bonds which held them in subjection. If they had any reverence for their gods, if they had any love for their country and their brothers and sisters ,if they had any self-respect and if they wanted to preserve their honour, then let them boycott the pageantries.

Mrs. Ali Azal Faizee further supported.

MRS. MEHTA.

Mrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta said their hearts were lacerated with the wounds which their rulers had caused and they were angry at the misdeeds and injustice of the Government. They could not forget what had happened at the Jallianwala Bagh. They must keep before their eyes the picture of their innocent countrymen slaughtered there. They must remember that 3000 of their countrymen all unarmed, were killed and wounded there. Some of men were shot down and allowed to die there in those terrible shambles throughout the night; they were allowed to die there with their throats parched and their wounds bleeding. They were left there to die like dogs, for it was not the business of the men who shot them down to look after them. In the Punjab also their women had been insulted by Government officers. Let them remember that for the insults caused to Draupadi the Kaurav Empire had to suffer and it had vanished from the face of the earth. They must not attend any of the functions; they must not send their children there also, Everything in connection with the Prince must be severe-

(Continued on page 10.)

AIMS OF THE CONFERENCE.

HOW FRANCO-ITALIAN AGREEMENT REALISES IT.

BRITAIN'S FRIENDLY CRITICISMS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 2 p.m., Nov. 16.

Well-informed circles in Washington consider that the Franco-Italian agreement should contribute to the realisation of the aims of the conference. On maturer consideration of the disarmament scheme Britain, while not weakening in desire to see the plan carried into execution, offers a few friendly criticisms, which it is hoped, will be met. Thus it is urged that a naval power is not a matter of battleships and cruisers only but of many other elements, for example, fortifications and bases within easy striking distance for an attack. Moreover, it is emphasised that the British Empire is a confederation of states, widely separated and each dominion has a big coast-line requiring a separate flotilla defences for which due allowance should be made. It is also pointed out that provision ought to be made against the possibility of a continental or even South American power making such spurt as to necessitate scrapping the proposal for a three cornered limitation arrangement.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MESSAGE.

WHOLE HEARTED ENDORSEMENT"

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 16.

Washington.—Mr. Lloyd George has cabled to Mr. Balfour wholeheartedly endorsing Mr. Balfour's opinion that President Harding's and Hughes' speeches were "bold, statesmanlike utterances, pregnant with infinite possibilities" and adding that nothing could augur better for the success of the Conference.

CHIEF BRITISH OBJECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 16.

According to a fuller statement concerning the British modifications of Mr. Hughes proposals, the chief British objection is to the system of replacement of the capital tonnage. Allocation of half a million tonnage each to Britain and the United States and three hundred thousand to Japan is not questioned, but it is pointed out that ten years holiday proposal is practically meaningless, unless the armament plants are drastically reduced. The British experts opine that the period allowed for rebuilding should be spread over a term of years. It might be agreed to build one ship yearly, or to allow each country only one ship power building plant, thus permitting it to keep abreast with the improvements. Moreover, the British experts feel that unless means of building ships are curtailed, any scheme which controls the number of ships actually built, will fall short of the ideal desired and sought, because any country would be in a position at any time to force up the navy to any strength desired.

GENERAL APPROVAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 16.

Mr. Balfour believed as regards the battleship basis that proportions between various countries are acceptable and the limitation amounts are reasonable, but he suggested that the submarine tonnage might well be reduced and construction of large submarines prohibited. He suggested that the question of replacement of capital ships and cruisers which were not required for fleet action should be referred to technical experts as they did not affect the main structure of the American proposal. Mr. Balfour's reference to sub-marines was acclaimed and when he promised a full, loyal and complete co-operation of Britain with the general American plan, audience rose and cheered for half a minute. After reading the cablegram from Mr. Lloyd George endorsing the speeches of President Harding and Mr. Hughes, Mr. Balfour concluded and a tremendous applause broke forth, after which Baron Kato presented Japan's views.

COMMITTEE PLAN PASSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 16.

The Chinese and the British advisers were the first to arrive for the Conference followed by the members of the American Advisory Committee. A strong military cordon was drawn round the Conference Hall and only the bearers of official credentials were allowed to pass. As the delegates were assembling, half a dozen women paraded before the main entrance with banners, demanding the release of the political prisoners. Before the speeches began, the Conference passed unanimously a Committee plan worked out by the Chairmen of five principal Powers and mentioned yesterday.

BRITAIN'S VIEWS.

MR. BALFOUR'S PRESENTATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 5 p.m., Nov. 16.

Washington.—Mr. Balfour's presentation of Britain's views on the limitation of naval armaments was the dominating feature of the second session of the conference to-day and the galleries were crowded with distinguished people. Mr. Balfour described Mr. Hughes' proposals as a great historical event making November 12th a new anniversary in connection with the movement for the reconstruction of the world. He pointed out that while the United States was impregnable in its communications, no citizen of the British Empire could forget that his life depended upon the Empire's sea communications. He was not lamenting that the Empire contained this weakness; far from it, he added, "We are strong in hope and ardent patriotism binding us together, but this strategic weakness is obvious to everyone who reflects. It is known to our enemies and they do not let it be forgotten by our friends."

With regard to submarines Mr. Balfour said Britain never possessed nor did she desire the ninety thousand tons which was her quota under Mr. Hughes' scheme. Even if Britain did not suggest the abolition of submarines she would certainly urge rules for a limitation of size and armament. While the British delegates would realise the force of the contention that it was impossible to check building small craft without inspection they would reply that no power could build large submarines, say of four thousand tons and train the personnel required secretly. He pointed out that only the large submarines were capable of offensive operations, the smaller ones being only available for defensive.

The British also considered that the Americans derived advantage from Mr. Hughes' proposals in the matters of aeroplane carriers for whereas Britain had to build a large number of carriers owing to war emergencies and would be unable to build more. America had practically none and would be able to incorporate latest designs and improvements in her quota. Apart from these modifications the British delegation would wholeheartedly welcome what they considered the splendid basis for settlement.

DISARMAMENT AND JAPAN

ADMIRAL KATO'S DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 5 p.m., Nov. 16.

Baron Kato declared that Japan was ready to proceed with sweeping reductions of naval armaments. She did not desire a fleet equal to the United States or Britain but the proposals for replacement would be specially considered by the Japanese naval experts with a view to suggesting certain modifications which Baron Kato hoped the American and other delegates would consider.

GENERAL APPROVAL.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 5 p.m., Nov. 16.

M. Briand and Sgr Schanzer announced general approval of the French and Italian Governments of the American Government's proposals.

A BRITISH OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 5 p.m., Nov. 16.

A British official statement says that the naval experts are busily engaged on the proposals and all are very satisfied with them. In future no communication will be made or publication apart from the official communiques.

THE HAGUE RULES, 1921.

COMPROMISE RESOLUTION RE CARRIAGE OF GOODS BY SEA.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 16.

A compromise resolution was agreed to to-day by a large majority of the London Chamber of Commerce regarding "The Hague Rules, 1921" which were drafted on September 4th in connection with carriage of goods by the sea. The resolution which was moved by Sir Stephen Dimitriadi recorded the recognition of rules as the basis for settlement of respective liabilities and the rights of shipowners and merchants under bills of lading, invited attention of the governments of the United Kingdom, the Dominions and India to them as containing provisions suitable for incorporation in legislation following upon the recommendations of the Imperial Shipping Committee and the Imperial Conference and emphasised the importance of similar legislation by other maritime states. The resolution left the use of the "Received for shipment" bills of lading to arrangement between the parties concerned.

NAVAL HOLIDAY.

JAPANESE PRESS SATISFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 16.

Tokio.—Keen satisfaction and admiration are the keynotes of the first newspaper comments here on the proposed naval holiday.

"DISGRACEFUL BETRAYAL OF ULSTER.

ULSTER LABOUR MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 2 p.m. Nov. 16.

Six Southern Unionists accompanied Lord Midleton to Downing Street. Importance is attached to the visit as Lord Midleton has been quietly working throughout the summer for reconciliation on the basis of an all-Ireland Parliament.

Much depends on the Unionist conference at Liverpool opening to-morrow night. Sixteen hundred delegates are attending and the die-hards are submitting amendments amounting to a vote of no confidence in Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Andrews, Ulster Minister of Labour, who has been in London, issued a statement in Belfast to-day declaring that a disgraceful betrayal of Ulster has been attempted by the Coalition government by suggesting that Ulster agree to an all-Ireland parliament. Ulster has informed Mr. Lloyd George that such a proposal must be withdrawn before a conference between Ulster and the British Cabinet is possible.

IRISH PEACE PARLEY.

SINN FEIN CONFEREES RETURN TO LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 16.

Lord Midleton, the leader of non-partitionist Southern Irish Unionists, interviewed Mr. Lloyd George and the Irish Committee of the Cabinet to-day. All the Sinn Fein conferees have returned to London from Dublin. It is understood that the Government's reply to Sir J. Craig merely reaffirms the Government's position.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

CONTENTION OVER WEEKLY REST IN INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Nov. 15.
Recd. 2 a.m. Nov. 16.

A little breeze sprang up in the International Labour Conference in the course of a discussion on the report of the committee on weekly rest in the industrial undertakings as a consequence of Sig Baldesi (the Italian workers' delegate) contending that the whole of the non-European countries at the Conference had formed a block for the purpose of opposing the measures of social progress which had already been largely adopted in the European countries. Sig. Baldesi added that when the reform of the governing body of the Labour Office was discussed, those same non-European countries insisted on the rights to a full share of the management thereof.

The South African employers' delegate Mr. Gemmill in opposing Sig. Baldesi, declared that the non-European countries desired practical results from the Labour Office and would do all they could to achieve that end. He would, however, prevent the wild-cat schemes from going through which could not be accepted in many countries and which, by non-acceptance, simply brought discredit to the whole Labour organisation.

Mr. Rustamjee, one-time the editor of the "Oriental Review" of Bombay, has arrived in London en route for India from the United States, where he has spent ten years combating the anti-British propaganda, notably, as regards India.

INDIA'S PAINFUL DUTY.

(Continued from page 9.)

ly boycotted. The shows which were going to take place were a sign of their slavery, of their bondage. They must not take part in any of the festivities because their wounds had not yet healed. So long as the Jallianwalla Bagh and Khilafat wrongs remain unredressed, so long would they remain aloof.

DR. VELKAR.

Dr. M. V. Velker said their women had become alive to the new life which was surging round them and their hearts were filled with patriotism and love for their country. A new power was created in the country which not all the armies in the world could put down or repress. The bureaucracy by means of these empty shows wanted to show to the Prince that Mahatma Gandhi had no following, that he was not the leader of the country; they wanted to show that the title-holders and the cyophants were the real leaders of India; that the Rao Bahadurs and Rao Sahabs were the men that really counted. So long as their grievances were there the people refused to take part in any of the functions. The Government had insulted their honour and to replace this system of Government, Mahatma Gandhi was born their leader. It was the duty of every Indian—man and woman—to obey his mandate. They were informed that the Prince of Wales was going to lay the foundation stone of the Shivaji Memorial in Poona—that very Shivaji who was called a robber and marauder in every text-book of history which the younger generation was compulsorily taught. The only real and permanent memorial which they could raise to such a hero was to win Swaraj for their country,—the Swaraj which he had founded in this country. Concluding he appealed to them not to be traitors to the country which had given them birth, or to be false to the traditions which had been handed down to them by their forefathers.

Mrs. Naidu then put the resolution to vote and it was passed unanimously. She said by their passing the resolution they had taken the oath not to participate in any of the functions that would take place in the city. Would they observe it? (Cries of assent.)

AN OVERFLOW MEETING.

There was an overflow meeting held in the compound of the Marwadi Vidyala, as the hall was not big enough to accommodate the very large number of women who attended the meeting yesterday. The same resolution was unanimously passed. Short speeches were made by almost the same speakers, who had spoken inside the hall.

PROCESSION.

A procession was then formed and women marched to the Madhav Bagh Temple to offer prayers for the early grant of Swaraj. There were the Home Rule volunteers who carried suitable banners in front and on the flanks of the procession. A large number of girls carried small Swaraj flags with the charkha prominent on them, waving them aloft and singing national songs all the way. In the rear came the women, it was a big and long procession and slowly it marched to the temple. After praying there the women dispersed to their homes.

TRUSTEES' ACTION.

"IGNOMINOUS AND ARBITRARY"

A QUESTION OF NATIONAL HONOUR & SELF RESPECT.

A public meeting of the Parsis was held yesterday evening at Marwari Vidyalaya to protest against the arbitrary action of the Panchayet Trustees of Funds and Properties, Mr. K. K. Suntoke presiding.

MR. SUNTOKE.

The Chairman, Mr. K. K. Suntoke said they had met to enter their emphatic protest against the arbitrary action of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Funds. They had no sanction of the Anjuman. It was, therefore, necessary to protest against their action. The India nation as a whole owing to several wrongs perpetrated upon them by the bureaucracy was in mourning and therefore it was the duty of the Parsi community to share the feelings of their Indian brethren. The Parsis were Indians and felt for wrongs to the Indians as bitterly as Hindu, or Moslem. He instanced the orders of crawling and of the marching of students in the scorching sun during the Martial Law regime in the Punjab, and said that it was their duty to feel for the indignities and atrocities perpetrated upon their brethren and sisters in the Punjab. The House of Commons and the House of Lords failed to right the wrongs. Instead of that, they added injury to the insult by refusing to render any redress.

He then referred to the Khilafat question, and said the religious feelings and honour of their Moslem brethren were outraged and it was a most inopportune time for the Prince to come to India. It was thus a question of national honour and self-respect for India to refuse to participate in the welcome to the Prince. If they paid honour to the Prince, as a representative of this system then they would be considered as slaves in the eyes of the other nations of the world without a vestige of self-respect. Therefore, they must all refuse to participate in the functions got up in honour of the Prince.

PIOUS APPEAL TO "FORGET AND FORGIVE.

The Duke as well as the Viceroy had asked them to forgive and forget. It was in their nature as warm-hearted Indians to forgive and forget, but after this exhortation the bureaucracy was guilty of the same crime by shooting down Indians at Dharwar, Chandpur and Howrah. Under such system of rule they could not welcome the Prince as their guest. The visit was all arranged by the bureaucracy without consulting the Indian sentiments. The bureaucracy even flouted the public opinion when they did not respect the feelings of Indians in regard to the settlement of the Khilafat question. They did not mean any effront or insult to the Prince but only to tell him and the bureaucracy that they could go their own way and that they (Parsis and other Indians) would go theirs. When the position of India was this it was not up to the Trustees to present an address to the Prince without ascertaining the wishes of the whole community because they in no way represented the community. (Applause).

MR. BROACHA.

Mr. B. F. Broacha then moved:

The Resolution.

That this meeting of Parsi protestants expresses its most emphatic protest against the arbitrary, unconstitutional, and unwarranted resolution of the Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet Funds and Properties to present a communal address of welcome to the Prince of Wales without obtaining the function of the Community. The Parsis are an integral and inseparable section of the Indian nation and this meeting deems it undesirable to give an address of welcome to the Prince under the present circumstances.

In support of this resolution Mr. Barucha said the Parsi community was an Indian community. It was said that Parsis came from Persia, but he asked so were the Hindus and Moslems too foreigners because the former came from Arya, while the latter came from beyond the frontier of India. India was in mourning owing to famines and sufferings of their brethren who were rotting in jails. Then the visit of the Prince was a political one anyway was not commercial. The retinue of the Maharajas and the pageantry showed that the visit was a political one. An Englishman of standing had told him the previous night that after going through the Dunder he felt that it was a criminal waste of money and then, he said, how could they present an address on the Prince when their brethren were in mourning and starving of famines. He therefore characterized the action of the trustees as most arbitrary. Not a single Nationalist or Politician had given his support to the movement of giving an address. It had only the support of title-holders and title-hunters and they had, therefore, to make it clear to the Government of India and the Government of England that the Parsis would lay their lives for their Indian brethren rather than be a party to such an ignominous act.

PROF. P. WADIA

Professor P. Wadia, in seconding the proposition, said that no self-respecting Parsi would like to exploit his name for political purposes. The whole history of this movement of presenting an address was carried on behind the screen. At times, efforts were made to get signatures which had not seen the light of the day. Then the address, as it was published, showed that it was very clumsily framed. The prosperity of the Parsis under British rule implied that this prosperity was denied them under other rules which was not the fact. It was not necessary also to proclaim the Parsis loyalty from the house tops. This implied that the sister-communities were not loyal. He, therefore, characterized the Trustees' action as most arbitrary and as one scounting the public opinion (applause).

MISS PERIN NOWROJI

Miss Perin Nowroji supported the resolution whole heartedly. She did not see the necessity of bringing the Prince at this juncture. If they welcomed the Prince they would be taken as fools and cowards (Applause). She, therefore, exhorted the community not to have anything to do with the functions connected with the Prince's visit.

MR. NARIMAN.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in further supporting the resolution said that they had on their side men like Professor Wadia who was equal to the presence of ten thousand children. The weight of intellect was with them but the weight of gold was with the Trustees. (Laughter). The only community that had discussed the presentation of address to the Prince was the untouchables, and it was not fitting for the Parsi community to be associated with the untouchables in this movements. At least it was not complimentary to the community's name and fame. There were Bene-Israels and Christian communities but they had kept aloof. The only communities that came forward to present addresses were the Parsis and the untouchables. (Laughter). But even the untouchables were more reasonable than the Trustees, for, in their meeting, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall they voted against the presentation on the ground that if the Prince wanted an address he should go in their midst and not that they should go to the Prince at Government House (Laughter.)

The resolution was put to the vote and carried midst acclamations.

Not too late yet.

A vote of thanks was then proposed to the chair in acknowledging which the Chairman, thanked the audience for having helped him in conducting the proceedings. He added that even now it was not too late and that after the Prince had set his foot on Indian soil on the 17th instant, he should be taken to the famine stricken districts of Ahmednagar and Khulna and he (Chairman) was convinced that, conscientious and openhearted as he was, after having seen himself how Indians, men, women and children in those districts were going without food and clothed, His Royal Highness even in India, and on returning home, as they all hoped he would safely do, would advise the British public, that the only remedy against these recurring famines were Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion, viz:—The introduction of Charkha in every home and the use of hand spun and hand woven Swadeshi cloth by all Indians (Applause.)

The meeting then dispersed.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

BOYCOTT THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

And observe

COMPLETE HARTAL

TO-DAY

And attend BONFIRE of foreign Cloth on the grounds near Elphinstone Mills at 10 a. m.

IN KHADI,

MAHATMA GANDHI WILL PRESIDE

TICKETS FOR special Enclosure MAY BE HAD FROM VARIOUS DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S OFFICES.

Special arrangements will be made for ladies and children, who will be admitted without tickets

The larger enclosure requires no Tickets.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND PRINCE.

POLL-TAKING AT CHAMBER.

SEVEN HOURS' SCRUTINY.

YET NO RESULT DECLARED

The taking of the poll on Mr. Tairsee's resolution rescinding the resolution passed by some members of the committee voting an address of welcome was declared carried by 94 to 93 vote on which poll was asked for by Mr. Trivedi and the polling-day was fixed for Tuesday. Mr. Manmohan Das Ramji and Mr. M. Mathani were appointed scrutineers. Voting took place on Tuesday between 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., yesterday after scrutinising the Votes for full seven long hours the scrutineers said that they would declare the result of the Poll on Friday, when a general meeting of the members of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has been called.

From enquiries made it appears that Mr. Tairsee's resolution has been carried, at least that appears to be the general impression, the majority in favour of the aforesaid resolution being between 15 to 20 votes.

INDIAN MERCHANTS & PRINCE.

CLOSING OF CHAMBER OFFICE.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT.

M. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee has addressed the following letter to the President of the Indian merchants' chamber and Bureau:—

Sir,—To-day is the 16th, and so far you have not called general meeting to consider the second item on the requisition sent to you viz, the question of closing our Chamber on the 17th instant as a mark of protest against the visit of the H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and recommending the same course to the chambers of the Chamber.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is arriving in Bombay to-morrow. I hope you are aware of this.

Is it your wish will and desire that the said item be considered after the Prince has visited and left Bombay?

Need I comment on this?

ARMY CLOTHING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

At the hearing of the Army Clothing Depot Case to-day, the only important witness examined was Mr. S. N. Mukerjee, Accounts Clerk, Army Clothings Depot who said Wharton came to the depot with Freed and purchased large quantity of clothing without formal indents cut, saying they were private sales arranged with Captain Cole. Several other witnesses were examined and the case adjourned.

CONGRESS FAMINE RELIEF ACTIVITIES IN MALABAR.

NEW ARRIVALS CROWDING AT THE CONGRESS OFFICE.

Waiting to register their names for Congress support. Every day fresh refugees arrive at the Congress Office in their hundreds. Mr. K. Madhavan Nai who is in charge of the Relief Work at Calicut questions every refugee and after satisfying himself that he is a genuine refugee deserving support admits him into our register. Mr. Madhavan Nair is seen in the centre of the crowd going the list of fresh arrivals.

REFUGEES WAITING FOR THEIR RICE TICKETS.

After admission tickets are distributed among the refugees—either single ticket or family tickets. In the family ticket would be entered the number of members of the ticket holder's family and the quantity of nine to be given. This system necessitates the presence of only one member of the family to receive six on behalf of the family. In the crowd only males are seen who have come to receive six for the family. A Congress worker is seen distributing the tickets.

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

THIRD PROGRESS REPORT.

In submitting this third report of our progress to the public, though delayed owing to increasing pressure of work and lack of adequate hands to help, I am glad to state for the information of those keenly interested in the welfare of the poor people in Malabar, that our work has shown a slow but steady progress in every direction.

The Working Committee has made bold to invoke the assistance of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and the Co-operation of the Lord Bishop and the Archbishop of Bombay and seeks to enlist the sympathies of the heads of other religious organisations; it has issued through the Principals of various colleges and social organizations, like the Y.M.C. and the Y.W.C.A., an invitation to their students and members to come forward and help in the work of collection. It has decided to send appeals to the various commercial associations and firms and resolved, if possible, to approach the various Indian Princes and Chiefs during their forthcoming visit to Bombay to pay their loyal homage to the representative of the Royal Family.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

Lastly a house-to-house collection of small donations and other gifts of cloth, etc., has been fixed upon to be carried out by volunteers, who will be provided with tickets for the purpose. It is proposed to call a meeting of the volunteers on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 5 p.m., in the Servants of India Society's Hall in Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to explain and discuss the methods of work after giving them an idea of the situation in Malabar.

LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS.

The work of collecting large contributions is as difficult as it is limited. Since the publication of my last report it has slowly grown only by Rs. 10,000, which is really very small. In Malabar 75 per cent. of the Hindus and a large number of Christians have suffered and stand in need of help and a nearly similar fate is in store for 50 per cent. of the Mussalmans,—the women and children of the rebell Moplahs—it is my conviction that the wealthy merchants and patriotic citizens of Bombay, Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Europeans and Parsis alike will readily help us to make up the ten lakhs. I need not here particularly call attention to the way in which both Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have stood by the sufferers with their generous contributions. His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, the Governor of the United Provinces, has sent in Rs. 250. His Excellency the Viceroy has sent to Madras a good sum of Rs. 2,000, there must be many to follow the example of such charitableness. I have reasons to believe that His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, our own Governor, will not be found in any way lacking in sympathy for the people of Malabar in their hour of trial.

OUTSIDE EFFORTS.

On the heels of Poona and Bombay came Surat, the first mofussil town in the Presidency to hold a good meeting which I addressed. It has, after passing a resolution of deep sympathy with the sufferers in Malabar, appointed a Committee for work, and I am led to entertain good hopes that its response even at this time will be liberal. Bhavnagar has also been active and Principal Sanjana has taken up the work of arranging a Committee for starting collections. In Poona my colleagues have brought up the collections to Rs. 1,800. Allahabad has given us Rs. 4,900, the work of Babu Krishna Ram, to whose vigorous advocacy in his paper the *Leader*, the credit is mainly due. Attempts have been made to keep this cause before the public, and bring within their hearing the wails of the refugees of Malabar in spite of the most tremendous distractions. Malabar must not be crowded out by these. For these and other reasons our total subscriptions have now come up only to Rs. 40,000. But it is hoped that by the time the Securities present their first report to the Provisional Committee at their first forthcoming meeting on Sunday, the 20th instant at 6-30 p.m. they will be able to report prompt and substantial response to their appeal.

Some refugees are seen in this picture just leaving the Congress office carrying their share of rice. Others are waiting for their turns. Each adult got ¾ seer, and adult ½ seer.

DISTRESS ACUTE AND GROWING.

It is very difficult, under the peculiar circumstances in the highly troubled area, to say when a large influx of panic-stricken men and women will have to be provided for in camps. In this connection the study of this rapid growth is rather interesting. In my last report I had stated that at the beginning of this month in our 15 permanent and temporary camps all over Calicut and in the disturbed area we had 8,000 souls to feed and look after. On the 5th of November, it came up to 9,500 and in five days more it has swollen to 11,000, i.e., an increase of 38 per cent. in ten days. In the six Calicut camps alone there were on the 26th of the last month 2,450 refugees whose number suddenly grew to 3,689 on the 6th of November; this gives a daily increase of one hundred on an average. Thus the total number of refugees maintained by the Malabar Central Relief Committee with the help of nine mofussil branch committees in their camps, according to my calculation taking the latest available figures, is 11,240. An additional camp at Ottapalam has been taken over with its 597 refugees. The daily cost of meeting the various needs of the refugees is estimated at Rs. 1,500, these troubles found the system of biletting re-two per head. This low cost of living of two annas does not include the price of some articles like dishes and medicians which were supplied free for some time by the local charitably disposed people. Even these camps are a mirror of our wretched social conditions; these add to our worries. My colleague says "Potters and chaliyars refused to be lodged and fed with the Iyyas who predominate in camp No. 11 and thus returned again." My Committee have in spite of these troubles found the system of biletting refugees rather unsuitable and unpopular. But to avoid growing congestion in Calicut and to facilitate sticking nearer to their homes wherever possible on the part of the frightened people, they have been specially advised to encourage the starting of new camps with proper safeguards in rural parts with adequate local help which is now found to be readily forthcoming. The Committee had to consider the advisability of the plan of selling cheap rice to those that are not quite paupers. On finding the inadequacy of the staff in charge of these ever-growing camps, the Hon. Mr. A. R. Knapp, the Special Commissioner, thought it helpful to lend the services of the subordinate Government servants who have not yet been able to resume their duties. Thus the employment of Sub-Registrars will enable my colleagues soon to gather useful economic information about the refugees in setting them on their legs again. I am discussing with the Department of Co-operation the details of my scheme of long term advances through Co-operative Societies.

EMPLOYMENT OF LEISURE.

But during the time these people are staying in the camps the difficult question is how to employ their leisure. On careful analysis of the figures of refugees in Calicut the percentage of men works at 29½ or nearly 30, of women at 33⅓ or 33 and of children at 37. Some employment was tried for men, but being used to leisurely agricultural life they found the new jobs irksome.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

The question of the employment of women and children is more difficult. As a large majority, i.e., 70 per cent. of the people in these camps are women and children and as their health and comforts are matters of equal importance the Working Committee in Bombay have decided to request Mrs. Janakibai Bhat, the Lady Superintendent of the Poona Seva Sadan, having considerable experience of relief work, and Miss K. Natarajan, B.A., to make a trip to Calicut and after investigating the possibilities of providing a simple suitable employment and examining the arrangements made for women and children in respect of their health and comforts and the necessity of further provision thereof make a report to the Committee.

The children in the camps number 37 per cent.; and it must be a hard lot for them. My report says "children are getting nothing special; but I often notice that the mothers feed even the very young ones with kanji water. For the absolute infants there is nothing beyond the mother's milk. Some suspected cases of measles were sent to the hospital."

HEALTH OF THE REFUGEES.

In such temporary locations health and sanitation are matters of the greatest consequence. The D.M.C.O. is giving the necessary assistance; but it is a difficult problem to provide adequate facilities for such a large number. What is to be dreaded is the outbreak of disease. Of course the local medical practitioners work as volunteers and are giving the necessary help; still the report says: "There are, as may be expected, many cases of dysentery in the camps, not to a very serious extent though. On the day of the feast given by Rao Bahadur Chettiar, a member of the Committee, during the Diwali holidays, many of these poor fellows had a go at it. . . . . ." In view of these responsibilities efforts are being made to get a special medical officer with adequate staff under him appointed by Government and thus two Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been secured to look after the camps in Calicut.

MOPLAH CAMP.

Regarding the Moplah camp my reports say that it is not being sufficiently used. "But we do feel that the fact of the camp being ready is not sufficiently known to the Moplahs. Mr. Mahdava Rao proposes to take steps to advertise the existence of the camp in the interior."

As my colleague anticipated the distress is growing in extent and intensity. Regarding calls for help he says "Ottapalam, with its 597 refugees applied for help and has been affiliated. There are other calls, and very pitiable they are, for help from many places in the mofussils." "Distressing appeal from many places in the mofussils." "Distressing appeal from Manjeri similaar to the one we witnessed when we were there. My pleadings this morning were of no avail. I am calling a meeting to-morrow at which I will speak out."

I get reports every day, full telegrams twice or thrice a week and a weekly statement of accounts. Last statement shows that Rs. 16,011 As. 8 were received in Calicut out of which Rs. 15,226-14-4 has been spent and there is with the Treasurer a balance of Rs. 784 9-8 and that is why the Treasurer's credit is being used now. We have sent now from Bombay Fund after the opening of regular Bank accounts a sum of Rs. 10,000 but I again expect to hear from my friends that it will suffice

Continued on next Page.

Refugees in a Congress Residential Camp Carding Cotton.

Refugees making mats. Mr. A. Chidambrunathan who is in charge of the labour department of the Relief Work is seen in the picture leaning on a cart.

ALL-INDIA HINDU SABHA.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S ADDRESS.

The following are the extracts from the address delivered by Hakim Ajmal Khan as the President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha:—

Brother delegates and gentlemen:—

I am welcoming all of you, my brothers, to a city, where your, national dignity was nourished for a long time and whose every corner is full of antiquities connected with your national legends. If, on the one hand, we are seeing the remains of Moghal Emperors in this city of Delhi, the ruins of Old delhi, on the other hand, also present the scene of our national dignity and grandeur to every looker in spite of a lapse of of 800 years.

Brothers! I think this is the first time that a Mahomedan has been elected, as the Chairman of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha's Reception Committee. This is a clear and obvious proof of the undeniable unity of Hindus and Muslims in India. Just as my Hindu brothers have made the Khilafat cause their own and have treated, it as an Indian problem, in the same spirit my Muslim Brothers are treating the problem of the protection of cows, and there is every hope that they will always show their sympathy in this matter.

MUSLIM PROTECTION OF COW.

Brothers! I am not in possession of sufficient knowledge at this time, to give you complete information from Muslim History regarding the measures adopted for the protection of cows. But on the strength of my humble knowledge, I can say that several Muslim kings had taken measures for the protection of cows. I have read in Persian history that a certain Lodi king whose name I don't remember, taking in view the political condition of his time had given orders for the general protection of cows. I also know that Babar, the founder of the Moghal Empire, had advised his son Humayun, in his last moments, to abstain particularly from cow sacrifice. Though I do not know what practical steps were taken for the protection of cow by Babar himself but from his last injunctions to his son we can guess what measures he himhad every respect for the feeling of Hindus in this matter; because his religious convictions are generally regarded by Muslims as being far from Islamic principle. But his famous son Jahangir had forbidden the slaughter of cows upon an appeal from the Brahmans and because of the lack of cattle. 'Bernier's Travels' tells us that this order was faithfully obeyed for several years.

Brothers! If my information is true I wish to tell you that out of 8 or 9 commissariat divisions in India, seven are big viz, those of Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Meerut, Ambala, Poona and Madras. Through these divisions beef is sent to the Army. I wish to tell you on the strength of my information that the Peshawar and Rawalpindi divisions consume 18,000 cows each every year, and the rest about 84,000 cows. Brothers! you will see from the figures, that all these divisions procure about 120,000 cows for the army from whose milk and ghee the country can derive benefit. Besides this, the dried meat which is exported from India and which is generally of the cow is obtained from about 500,000 cows as is shown by the Memorial which was presented to Lord Chelmsford on the 25th of February on behalf of the Cow Conference. In addition to this, a sufficient amount of beef (unfortunately I canno give the figures) is daily consumed by the European and Muslim population of India. But I know that the cattle which is annually slaughtered in India for all purposes amounts to 20 lacs if not more. Though I am unable to adress the European community at this time, I expect that my Muslim brethren, who are daily lessening, their consumption of beef will give proof of their foresight by giving more currency to the use of other kinds of meat.

COW-SACRIFICE.

Brothers! We are making great progress every day in abstention from cow sacrifice a step taken by the Muslim League. Our efforts during two years show that Muslims have respected the resolution of the Muslim League and that their efforts have borne fruit. I hope—and I have said this on various occasions that the Muslims, in whom our Hindu brothers have reposed their confidence, will continue their efforts. I also hope that my Hindu brothers would not put any unfriendly pressure upon the Muslims in this regard, as has been done by some Municipal Committees. I am afraid this will injure our united purpose.

NON-CO-OPERATIONS

Brothers! It is your duty to consider the items of Non-Co-operation for which you have assembled here. I do not want to say anything on the matter. But I wish to invite your attention to certain aspects before, I finish. It is this, that you generally overlook a very important thing in adopting the ways for the protection of cows. You must extend your efforts to those villages which supply cows. I do not know whether you have made any effort in this direction but in any event, it is very little. You must fully organise to make efforts in the villages to lessen the supply of cows, if you cannot altogether stop it. If you succeed in this effort, there will be very little need to try in other directions. For this, you will have to change the constitution of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha. You will have to organise its Provincial and District Committees and after this you will have to explain to the villagers through National workers what results follow from such trade.—"The Independent."

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glacoa, With Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTUS HONEY, SAFE remedy of nature, 1 dram Re. 2-8, 2 dram Re. 4, Postage Extra. Ask for Free particulars to.

NEW FORMULA CO

Kandi Bengal.

Dep. F 341

MALABAR RELIEF FUND.

(Continued from previous page.)

only for one week, if the present numbers continue unchanged.

HARROWING NEWS.

In addition to the news that I regularly get from my colleagues other friends write to me fully and regularly sending blood-curdling accounts of incidents, but I propose to publish them separately as these have not much bearing on the question of relief though these clearly emphasise the growing need for it.

Thus it will be seen that the situation in Malabar has reached a critical stage when the least indifference on our part will have to be reckoned in terms of human lives either lost or slowly ground down in want and misery. This vast mass of poor refugees have nowhere to go to, having been deprived of everything they had and reduced to utter destitution. Even if the rebellion were entirely crushed out and peace restored in this devastated land, some of these homeless people are so helpless that they will have to be assisted in making a fresh start. It is a sad tale of here rending woes, and none can imagine the vastness and complexity of the problem unless they have seen it for themselves. Of course the Government will have to come in with their share of help and regulate the work of reconstruction and I have every hope and assurance that they will fully take it up.

But really nothing much could be done unless a large amount of money is forthcoming from the people themselves. Have the people of India realised the situation? I cannot resist the conclusion that the Nation as a whole is not alive to it. It is a picture which the most graphic of words can but feebly covey. It is a crisis the like of which we have never seen in modern times. We have all heard of the cruel devastations and unspeakable horrors of the war, and the ruthless suffering that Belgium was heir to. Malabar is in a somewhat similar plight.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Vice-President,
Malabar Central,
Relief Committee,
Calicut.

Servants of India Society's Home,
Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.
13th November, 1921.

COLLECTIONS UP TO 12-11 21.

A. S. Bombay Rs. 2,500; Messrs. Curremboy Ebrahim & Sons, Bombay Rs. 2,000; Dewan Bahadur Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, Bombay Rs. 500; The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Andheri Rs. 500; His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, Allahabad Rs. 200; Mr. Bharatendu Vakil, Farrukhabad Rs. 101; The Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah, Bombay Rs. 100; Mr. H. C. Royajee, Bombay Rs. 100; Tirveni Sugar Works, Naini, Allahabad Rs. 102-2-0; V. B., Bombay Rs. 101; In memory of late Guzanbai, Bombay Rs. 101; Rai Bahadur Dr. Daljang Singh Khanka, Jaipur Rs. 100; Mr. J. L. Sathe, I.C.S., President Anjuman Sabha, Ballia, U. P. Rs. 100; In memory of Dorab, Bombay Rs. 100; Mr. K. Jagadishan, Government Press, Madras, Rs. 100; Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, Bombay Rs. 100; Mr. Abubakar Jusab, Bombay Rs. 51; Dr. S. C. Hormusji, M.D., Bombay Rs. 51; J. A. Madan, Esq., I.C.S., Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Bombay Presidency, Bombay Rs. 50; Mrs. Jamuna Devi, Itawa Rs. 50; P. E. Perceval, Esq., I.C.S., Dt. and Sessions Judge, Thana Rs. 50; The Hon. Mr. J. B. Kanga, Bombay Rs. 50; R. G. Gordon, Esq., I.C.S., Collector, Kolaba Rs. 50; Mr. A. W. Pim, Commissioner, Benares Dn., Benares Rs. 50; Rai Saheb Pandit Mathura Dutt Pande, Naini Tal Rs. 50; Lala Hira Lal Sah, Naini Tal, Rs. 50; Mr. D. D. Pandya, Sanitary Commissioner, Lucknow Rs. 50; Babu Brijnandan Prasad, Moradabad Rs. 31; James W. Mackison, Esq., Bombay Rs. 30; N. K. Kacker, Esq., Bareilly Rs. 25; Mr. Prakashinath, Jagir Engineer, Shrinagar, Kahsmer Rs. 25; Rai Saheb Jai Lal Sah, Naini Tal Rs. 25; Mr. M. N. Shah, Bombay Rs 25; Pandit Mohan Lal, Saharanpur Rs. 25, Mrs. S. N. S. (in memory of her mother), Bombay Rs. 25; Mr. W. A. Niven, Bombay Rs. 25; Mr. K. P. Kichlu, Asst. Director of Public Instruction, Allahabad Rs. 25; Pandit Laxmi Narayan Sunkdhar, Bareilly Rs. 25; A Parsi Lady, Bombay Rs. 25; Babu Bhagawati Saran Singh, Gaya Rs 21; Rai Saheb Chandi Prasad, Roorkee Rs. 20; Mr. J. D. Mahalaximalia, Bombay Rs. 20; A Fried, Roorkee, Rs. 15; Mr. J. M. Fitter, Bombay Rs. 15; Mr. Chotalal N. Shah, Petlad Rs. 10; Lala Parasram. Contractor, Allahabad Rs. 10; Babu Shri Nand Kumar, Benares Rs. 10; Babu Shee Mohan Lal, Dy. Collector. Benares Rs. 10; Pandit Manohar Nath Sapru, Allahabad Rs. 10; Rai Bahadur Mithan Lal, Fatergarh Rs. 10; Lala Ram Pershad, Kalpi Rs. 10; Babu Shri Krishna Kumar, Dy. Collector, Benares Rs. 10; Pandit Badri Prasad, Moradabad Rs. 10; Mr. S. P. Bhargava, Principal, S. D. College of Commerce, Cawnpore Rs. 10; Babu Gaindan Lal, Farrukhabad Rs. 10; Babu Shankar Lal, Supdt. R.M.S., Allahabad Rs 10; Mr. Visva Nath Prasad. Allahabad Rs. 10; Pandit Brji Krishna, Agra Rs. 10; H. B. Clayton, Esq., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner, Bombay Rs. 10; Mr. Radkalal, Rookee Rs. 10; A. K. D., Bombay Rs. 10; Mr. P. R. Green, Bombay Rs. 10; Mr. M. K Variava, Bombay Rs. 10; Mr. A. M. Decruz, Bombay Rs. 10; Mr. Jayme Rebeiro, Bombay Rs. 10; Mr. J. J. Pastakia, Bombay Rs. 10; Mr. Nadishaw Pestonji. Bombay Rs. 10; Mr. Hargovindas Mohanlal, Moulmein, Burma Rs. 10; Small subscriptions below Rs. 10 from persons in the United Provinces Rs. 91; Small subscriptions below Rs. 10 from persons in Poona, Bombay and Borsad Rs. 56; Total Rs. 8,348-2-0.

Amount already acknowledged Rs. 22,297-0-0; Amount now acknowledged Rs. 8,348-2-0; Amount of further promises in the United Provinces Rs. 1,299-0-0; Amount of further promises in Poona Rs. 1,797-8-0; Value of Cotton Bales Rs. 6,000-0-0; Total Rs. 39,741-10-0.

In this connection it is to be added that the contributions of Rs. 2,500 by Shet Mulraj Khatau and of Rs. 500 by the Hon. Mr Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., are their first instalments.

Thus the total has amounted to nearly Rs 40,000.

G. K. DEVADHAR,
Joint Hony. Secretary,
(Generas Organization),
Malabar Relief Fund, Bombay.
Servants of India Society's
Home, Sandhurst Road.
Girgaum, Bombay,
13th November, 1921.

MALABAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NUMBER OF REFUGEES INCREASES

Mr. G.K. Devadhar, Vice-President, Malabar Central Relief Committee, Calicut, writes that he has received two telegrams from his colleagues in Malahar, dated the 14th and 15th instant purporting to say that last week the number of refugees in Calicut was nearly five thousand and in the mofussil ten thousand. The Calicut Camps are overcrowded and new sheds are being put up on the beach for some days past. Numbers in Calicut are being increased by hundreds daily. Camp arrangements and medical attendance are satisfactory, considering the large numbers. Experiments in coir-making by women and carpentry by men are being tried in Mooria camp. Schools for children have been opened in Y.M.C.A. and Mooriat Camps; some refugees also go out for work outside during day. Last evening two hundred Moplah men, women and children arrived in the Puthiyara Camp. Men thirty-five in number were kept in Police custody on suspicion, eleven of them were identified as rebels and hence were detained; others were released on condition that they returned to their villages whither Police will conduct them in safety. Most of the women and children have pleaded to be protected and have been relieved. They are about one hundred and fifty in number and will be taken to Quilandy Camp. Along with the refugees to Quilandy will be taken also a Moplah boy, named Mahomed, aged eight, a spy sent by a Musaliar of Parpanagadi to find out whether there were large Military Companies in Tirrur and Feroke. He was caught on the Feroke platform and confesseed everything. Madras collections have arrived, but they may not last long, consideration the extent of work and past liabilities.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Paranjpye has, in audition to the sum of Rs. 100 which he has contributed to the Malabar Relief Fund in Poona, also offered to give a sum of Rs. 50/ every month as long as our relief operations continue.

MALABAR RELIEF AND MR DEODHAR.

Mr. Narayanrao Kulkarni Writes:—

I beg to bring to the notice of Mr. G. K. Dewadhar, Sir Vithaldas Thakersey and Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, that they will be doing a very useful service by approaching the Ministers of Bombay as well as of Madras, to direct them to issue instructions to the Registrars of Cooperative Societies of Bombay and Madras, so that thousands of members of Cooperative Credit and Non-Credit Societies may be enabled to contribute ten per cent. of the last year's profit to the "Malabar Cooperative Relief Society." Moreover the Growing Reserve Fund, of Cooperative Credit Societies, is indivisible under By law 42, clause (b) of the Cooperative Society's Act. In short, a sum of not less than Rs. 2,50,000 will be collected without raising individual donations for relieving the distress in Malabar.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS IN MALABAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 15.

The approximate results of the first phase of operation in Malabar were total Rebel casualties 104, captured 7, guns captured 25 of which one was Martin Henry rifle, and one 12 bore gun. The principal event was destruction of enemy Gang of 56 who operated against 2/8th. Gurkhas building near Bheruvadi. All were accounted for after severe fighting. Our casualties in this action was one Gurkha officer killed, one British officer and thirteen other ranks wounded. Of the remaining units the only casualty was one man of 2/8th. Gurkhas who was slightly wounded.

Later. In the morning yesterday Gurkhas was heavily attacked by Moplahs Pandikkal post held by one company 2/8th. estimated about 2000. Fifty-six Rebels succeeded in penetrating the post but all of them were killed as stated above. Total number of enemy killed was 230 and one prisoner captured. Captain Averill of 2/8th. Gurkhas was severely wounded and has since died. Three other ranks killed and 34 wounded slightly. Civil Postmaster of Pandikkad was murdered. One gun and 139 knives were captured A small party of armed Moplahs was seen at the junction of Tirur Kottakkal and Tururangadi roads and one was killed. Kuruva village has now definitely surrendered and Inthayanur and Ponnala villages near Kottakal have sent in petition to submit.

BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT

BOMBAY MARWARIS RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

A public meeting of the Marwaris of Bombay was held to-day, in the Marwari Bazar under the Presidentship of Seth Shrinivas Khemraj Shri Krishnadas to boycott the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Pandit Nekiram Sharma and others delivered speeches. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—"This public meeting of the Marwaris of Bombay consider it sinful to co-operate in the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales abiding by the Congress mandate and declares that no Marwari should join in any of the function in any way.

BARODA & PRINCE'S VISIT.

MR. ABBAS TYEBJI ARKED TO LEAVE THE STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Please give publicity to the following lines and oblige. Congress workers Messrs. Abbas Tyebji, President, District Samiti Nadiad, Jashbhai Patel, Secretary, Baroda Agency and Nagindas Desai were called by the Diwan and the Police Commissioner of Baroda and orally asked to leave Baroda one week before the Prince pays a visit, and not to return during H. R. H.'s stay. A local Press correspondent got Mr. Abbas Tyebji's permission to publish his interview which the correspondent penned while these workers in obedience to the oral order were travelling to Anand and which runs as follows:—

Having received information that Mr. Abbas Tyebji was interviewed by the Diwan Saheb and Mr. Seddon the Amatya and that Messrs. Jashbhai Patel and Nagindas Desai were called by the Police Commissioner just after which they were leaving Baroda I hastened to get an early interview which lasted till we reached Anand.

"Mr. Tyebji admitted that there had been an interview but was reticent as to what had actually occurred at it. On my asking him whether he would be at Baroda during the Prince's visit he said his work in the Kaira District had already been fixed and so it would not be possible for him to be present here on that occasion. He impressed on me strongly that his absence was not in reality due to anything that may have been said by the Diwan Saheb or Mr. Seddon. I then asked him as to whether a hartal should be observed in Baroda. He said he would not say anything on that subject as his creed was not to do anythinv to embarass His Highness. But he added "India expects every Indian to do his duty, therefore Indians must first realize in what their duty lay and then perform it to the best of their ability."

On questioning Mr. Jashbhai Patel as to what the Police Commissioner had communicated to him he said "I was informed by the said officer that the Government had decided that my companion Mr. Nagindas H. Desai and I should be away from Baroda one week before the Prince's arrival. To the carrying out of this neither I nor my companion raised any objection and did not even prefer a written order as our leader Mr. Tyebji had already told us to implicitly comply with any order that be passed as not to embaress His Highness' Government.

I then left the gentlemen at Anand and returned to Baroda."—Yours, etc.,

"ROSE."

BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As a reader of your paper, I have noticed several articles of late advocating the boycott of the visit of the Prince of Wales. The ordinary man-in-the-street reading such articles would at once come to the conclusion that these articles have been written with an idea behind them of hatred, of prejudice, which will no doubt be a mistake, as I presume that such was not the intention of the writers, but that their motives were purely political. It must not, however, be forgotten that Royalty have no politics. India, which prides itself on being the country of a religion which goes back to the dim ages, surely, has not forgotten that the chief tenet of this religion teaches its followers that Royalty should be considered next to Deity; as such, should not Indians professing Hinduism instead of boycotting the Prince's visit, on the contrary, acclaim it with joy?

Hinduism which is a religion of tolerance does not teach its followers to bear to each other and as well as to those who do not profess the same faith as themselves, petty spites and jealousies. I am open to correction in my statement that Hinduism considers Royalty as a Deity, and shall only be too pleased if any of your readers who are well-learned in the Shastras will kindly point out to me any accuracies in this, the statement that I have made. I do not, however, think that the general idea I have formed is wrong.

This letter will, no doubt, be read by several of your subscribers and trust it will be given due consideration.—Yours, etc.,

ENGLISHMAN.

SIMLA WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

The western disturbance has given rain and snow fairly in the extreme north. Rainfall has been local in Kashmir and Northwest Frontier Province and has occurred at a few stations in Northeast of Baluchistan and Malabar.

Chief amounts:—Murree, Sonamarg and Peshawar quarter of an inch, Cherat a half and Kalat one quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease along Northwest Frontier.

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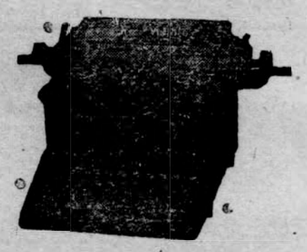

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INDIAN MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

CONFERRING OF HONORARY DOCTORATE ON PRINCE AND OTHERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALIGARH, Nov. 15.

At the first meeting of the Indian Muslim University it was decided to invite the Prince of Wales and confer Honorary Doctorates on him as also on Sir Harcourt Butler, the Maharaja of Gwalior, Hon. Mr. Shah and the Nawab of Rampur.

MOULANA AZAD REFUSES MUSLIM LEAGUE PRESIDENTSHIP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 15.

Moulana A. K. Azad has expressed his inability to preside over the meeting of All-India Moslem League. The Council of the League will meet on 30th. instant to elect another President.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION AND VICEROY.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION ON DRAFT ADDRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

There was an animated discussion at a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation last evening, when the draft address to be presented to the Viceroy, came up for consideration. Mr. A. C. Banerjee said that it was useless to expect any kindly and sympathetic interest from the present Viceroy. They had some experience of his rule during the past six months. He moved that the words "we venture to express the hope that your Excellency will take a kindly and sympathetic interest in the affairs of the city" be omitted.

Babu Bejoy Krishna Bose wanted to delete the word "Cordial" as, he said, they wanted to give not a cordial but a lukewarm welcome to the Viceroy. Events that had happened at Chandpur, Chittagong and Howrah during the last six months were milestones in the national history of the country. In view of the repressive measures taken throughout the length and breadth of India during Lord Reading's term of office, they were not prepared to give his Excellency a warm and cordial welcome. Babu Ramtaran Bannerjee said if the address was supposed to express the views and feeling of the city, it certainly should be altered.

All amendments were lost and the address, as drafted by the Committee, was adopted.

ANGLO-INDIAN RLY. COMPARTMENT.

MADRAS CHIEF JUSTICE'S DECISION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

The officiating Chief Justice disposed of a revision petition which came up to him owing to a difference of opinion between Justice Old field and Krishnan on a point of contention arising from an appeal against the sentence of a Sub-Magistrate fining two men for trespassing into the railway compartment reserved for Anglo-Indians. The Chief Justice, agreeing with Mr. Oldfield, dismissed the petition, holding that the railway company had full discretion to deserve compartments for the convenience of passengers.

MOHANGANJ GHAT POLICE FIRING.

BENGAL GOVT'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

In July last, the Bengal Legislative Council passed a resolution urging that an enquiry by officials and non-officials should be held into the incidents at the Mohanganj Ghat during the pursuit of 669 prisoners, who escaped from the Rajshahi Jail in March. At Mohanganj, some police recruits came suddenly upon a party of coolies and taking them to be convicts, opened fire, with the result that some men were injured and one killed. A Government resolution, published in May, admitted that the affair was a most unfortunate mistake. A committee was appointed in August in accordance with the Council's resolution and its report coroborates the previous finding with the exception of one point of detail regarding firing at the man who was killed.

The Government resolution on the report, which has been issued to-day, relates the facts on this matter, and says there is no evidence as to who actually fired. It points out that the report refute the allegations made in the Council that *zenanas* were molested and women insulted, and also that there was blameworthy neglect of wounded men, and adds that the Governor in Council accepts the recommendation of the committee that [illegible] and full magisterial inquiry should [illegible] whenever the police have occasion to use firearms.

A Calcutta message of November 15th states; Stock and share market closed, to-day. Exchange Bank Telegraphic transfer One Shilling four and one-fourth pence and Demand Bills One Shilling four and nine-thirty pence. (A. P.)

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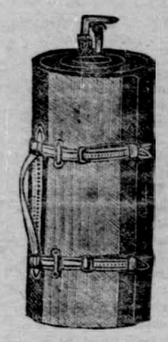

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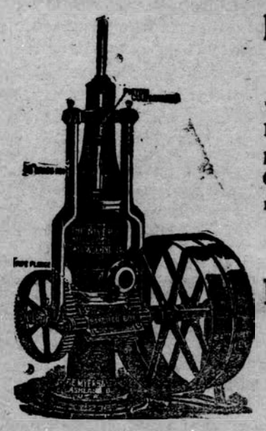

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WHO WOULD MARRY A PRINCESS!

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A ROYAL HUSBAND.

Probably at no other period in history have there been so many Royal bachelors and Royal spinsters in the various Courts of Europe. It seems as if nobody wants to marry either princes or princesses.

In former years it was the custom for marriages to be arranged between members of the different Courts. But times have changed, and curiously enough, where personages of Royal blood only were eligible as husbands previously, wealthy commoners are looked upon with a favourable eye.

Yet in very few cases have unions with commoners come about. The wealthy young American, Mr. William Leeds, successfully sought a Grecian princess for his bride, and Princess "Pat," throwing aside convention, married Captain Alexander Ramsay. But Royal marriages are on the wane, and even commoners seem to fight shy of them.

There are many reasons. In the first place, although European Royalty has had to resort to such hitherto unheard-of sources for husbands or wives, the traditions of the Royal households are still maintained, and the pomp, ceremony, and conventions of the life seem to keep off aspiring commoners. There is no doubt about the fact that a husband of inferior rank has to suffer almost intolerable humiliations.

It is forbidden, for example, for anyone to address a member of the Royal family unless first spoken to, so that a Princess's husband would require to remain silent until wife designed to allow him to speak.

Again, unless the husband is of Royal descent, he may not stand in the presence of his wife unless his head is uncovered; he dare not approach her unless she commands him, he is forbidden to enter the same room as his wife unless she gives permission, while it is even a breach of Court etiquette for him to sit down in his wife's presence!

Altogether it is irksome to be a "commoner" husband. Even before the marriage the man is made to feel the effect of Court etiquette. He has, first of all, to brave the King's possible displeasure, while his merits are weighed up and considered to such an extent that by the time the wedding-day arrives he feels convinced that happiness for him has gone.

There are many anomalies in regard to Royal marriages. For instance, it is fully recognized that a princess may be suitably married to someone outside the Royal house, but the same liberty has not been extended to princes.

A BRAVE MAN REQUIRED.

As things stand, if a prince took a commoner as his bride it would be a morganatic marriage. The wife would be denied the husband's rank and the daughter would be known under no other title than "Miss."

In days gone by cases were known where "commoners" were not afraid to suffer the indignities associated with Royal unions.

A Spanish Countess, whose mother was an untitled Scottish lady—beautiful doubtless, but quite beyond the ring—married Napoleon III. Strangely enough, however, the Empress Eugenie was accepted everywhere as Royal. Her name was bestowed upon the Queen of Spain, and her son, had he lived, would have been the Prince Imperial, and eligible for any Royal bride.

As a general rule, no matter how favourable the circumstances may be, the disadvantages of a Royal mating far outweigh the advantages. He would need to be a brave man indeed who would take a princess for his bride.—"Answer."

WOMEN ABROAD.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING

Mrs. Margaret Wintringham has been Elected Independent Liberal Member for the Louth Division of Lincolnshire. Mrs. Wintringham is the second woman to take her seat in the British House of Commons. She is a strong supporter of equality reforms for women. She has a remarkable record of public service and is a Justice of the Peace and Member of the Education and Housing Committees and many other organisations for social welfare. She was strongly supported by the women's societies and her election is popular, not only among women, and in her own constituency but with the public in general.

She took her seat in the House of Commons on October 19th and was introduced by Mr. Asquith and Sir Donald Maclean.

Women voted for the first time in the recent Swedish general elections. The First Swedish Woman M. P. to be elected was Miss Kerstin Hesselgren, who was elected at Gothenburg. Several other women M. Ps. have now been elected to the Swedish Riksdag.

61 Women Justices of the Peace have been appointed in New South Wales, Australia.

Miss Keignaerts of Gheluvelt is the First Woman Mayoress in Bengium.

Madame Jane Brigode has been elected Magistrate of Public Instruction at Forest, Belgium.

Women Suffrage has become a burning question in Belgium and a bill giving the vote to women for provincial elections was passed by the Belgium Senate towards the end of September. The Chamber is opposed to the proposal and after several weeks' conflict the only way out lies in the dissolution of the Chambers. The general elections will take place in the first days of November.

The Convention of Santa fe, Argentine, South America has given the Municipal Vote of Women. This is the First Fiminist Triumph for the women of Argentina.

Mr. Lollini, a socialist deputy is introducing a bill into the Italian Chamber to Improve the Legal Position of Illegitimate Children.

The International Federation for the abolition of the state regulation of prostitution will meet in congress in Rome from November 3rd to 5th.

The Newfoundland Women Suffrage Bill has been defeated by the unparlleled duplicity of the Government. The Premier had promised to make this Bill a Government measure and to carry it without fail during the Session. Later on he dropped the Bill without explanation. The Women's Suffrage League have issued a declaration and are carrying on their propaganda more strongly than ever.

There is much Women's Suffrage Activity in Spain and recently all the Suffrage Societies met in Conference in Balencia. Many prominent men are making public declarations of their belief in the wisdom and necessity of Women's Suffrage. These include P. M. Ramonores, Chief of the Liberal Party.

The National League of Women voters of U. S. A. have demanded that women shall take part in the Disarmament Conference at Washington. President Harding received the deputation sympathetically and expressed a sincere desire that women should take part in the Conference.

Mrs. Helen H. Gardener is Woman Commissioner in the United States Civil Service Commission. She is the only woman who has occupied such a post.

Seven Japanese women have been elected Elders of the Presbyterial Church in Tokio.

The Young Women's Christian Association of China has sent a woman, Miss we Tsung Zung as Fraternal delegate to the International Congress of working women now meeting in Geneva.

Mr. Gandhi the Leader of the Non-co-operation Movement in India, has declared himself warmly in favour of Women's Suffrage. He says, "I passionately desire, the utmost freedom for our women. Women must have votes and an equal Legal Status."

WOMEN CONFESSORS.

PRESENT OBJECTIONS THAT MIGHT BE REMOVED.

"Woman aspires to be not the plaything or even the idol but the intellectual compeer of man," said Bishop Welldon, Dean of Durham, in an interview.

"In accordance with the law of the Church woman can baptise. I see no ultimate reason why they should be debarred from the office of preaching. If women were to hear confessions it is possible that confession would be robbed of certain perils or objections now attaching to it.

"It would be a mistake at present to encourage the idea of women's ordination. I do not say ordination will always be an impossibility, but it would be so great a violation in the usage accepted in the Catholic Church through long history that it will need to be ejustified by more overwhelming arguments than could be produced in its favour to-day."—"Daily Mail."

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Peps are guaranteed free from opium and nerve-depressing drugs, and do not contain any of those throat-irritating ingredients found in formalin tablets.

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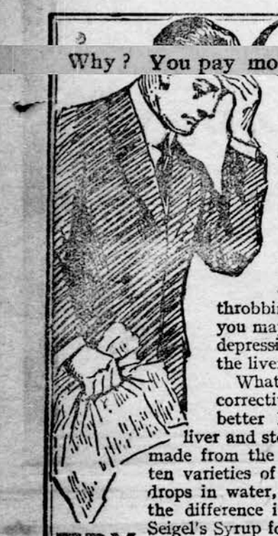

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is always prepared with fresh milk, or milk and water, according to the age of the child.

It is specially prepared to adjust the milk to the delicate digestion of children and invalids. All the great good in milk—Nature's all-important food—becomes available with Benger's. Use fresh cows' milk for preference; when buffalo or goats' milk is used, it should be suitably diluted.

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WASHINGTON AND THE LEAGUE.

LORD GREY ON WORLD PEACE.

Viscount Grey of Fallodon, discussing the League of Nations from the point of view of practical politics, in an address to members of the Soho Hill Men's Movement, Birmingham in mail week, said that the League had already done a great deal. It had established an International Court of Justice; it had settled a dispute between Sweden and Finland which might have led to war between those countries; it had suspended, if it had not entirely destroyed, the chance of war between Poland and Lithuania; and when the British and French Governments came to an apparently hopeless deadlock over the question of Silesia, the League found a very convenient means of rescuing them. If the League had not done more it was because the Governments whose business it was to supply the machine with work had been too much inclined, hitherto, to follow the policy of "ca' canny" in regard to the League. Secret treaties, he declared, were not, so far as the Government of which he was a member was concerned, and need not be in time of peace, any part of diplomacy, but, like many other deplorable and disagreeable things, they were unavoidable consequences of war.

Alluding to the approaching meeting of the Washington Conference, Lord Grey said that if it succeeded it would be making a tremendous contribution to the object which every well wisher of the League of Nations desired to see achieved. "I do not look on the Conference," he added, "in the least as a rival of the League of Nations. I look upon it as a co-operating power, and I am quite convinced of this, that though the United States did not, for reasons of its own, become a member of the League of Nations, the United States Government, in summoning this Washington Conference memorialon of the committee that a pr[illegible] and full magisterial inqui[illegible]mpt] desire to promote world peace and the diminution of armaments. If other Governments will attend in that spirit, keeping nothing back, 'putting all their cards on the table,' I am sure the United States Government will meet them in the same spirit, and something very good may come of the Washington Conference."

The League of Nations was going to do something as between nations to bring a little more confidence and trust. He hoped public opinion would feel, when a dispute began between two nations, that the League was the means of settling it and not war. There must be a real belief and public opinion that war was a thing to be avoided at all costs. If there was not a will to peace between nations the machinery of the League of Nations would be useless, because it would not be set in motion. No nation in the world could stand the enormous expenditure of armaments that was going on. It meant ruin. Worse than that, if armaments were piled up again as they were before the war they would again burst in the storm of war as they did in 1914. But no one country alone could save the world, or even save itself, unless there were general reductions. The League of Nations was the means by which it could be ensured that the reduction of armaments was a general movement extending over the world, and therefore on a sound basis, and he was convinced that in the League lay the only means yet devised by which a general reduction in the expenditure on armaments could be secured.—"The Times."

GURU NANAK'S BIRTHDAY.

DHANBAD GURUDWAR MEETING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JHARIA, Nov. 15.

Guru Nanak's birthday was celebrated at Dhanbad today at 1 p.m. The ceremony was continued for three hours. After reading of religious scriptures Swami Vishnand was requested to address few words. The Swamiji in a short speech described the principles of Sikhism and asked them to be true to their religion and country. The Swamiji in the end appealed for funds to complete the Gurudwara temple which is half built. Mr. Daulatram gave his ring and six others rupees fifteen hundred. The whole collection amounted to about Rs. 2,500 and more. The Swamiji gave Rs. 125. After the distribution of *Kadda Prasad* and *Khana*, the ceremony ended in loud cheers of Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai and Bande Manteram.

"THE SEVAK."

A NEW BENGALI NATIONALIST DAILY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

A Nationalist Bengali Daily of the name of the "Sevak" will be published from Calcutta (29, Upper Circular Road) from the 1st of December next. Its columns will remain specially open to all sorts of messages regarding the present Swaraj movement. The conductors of the paper beg to request the public, specially the Congress and Khilafat workers to kindly help them with Press Messages for which the paper is being registered at the local Telegraph Office. Telegraphic address of the paper will be: "Sevak", Calcutta.

In the Bangalore Government Press those men who were dismissed and suspended from service, submitted a petition to the Government protesting against their punishment as such. They [illegible] that the allegations made against the Superintendent were made not by them alone but by 200 persons including them and that those statements were true to the best of their knowledge and belief. They have, therefore, prayed for immediate reinstatement.

Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip

Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

"For 8 years I suffered with a terrible wound stretching from the abdomen to the right hip; during that time I tried doctors and patent medicines innumerable, but without success. At length I was persuaded to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and after taking the first bottle began to see an improvement, which has continued, with the result that my wound is healed, and I now have no pain." In a further recent letter Mrs. Mace writes: "I am happy to say that there has been no recurrence of my complaint and consider my case a very satisfactory cure."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

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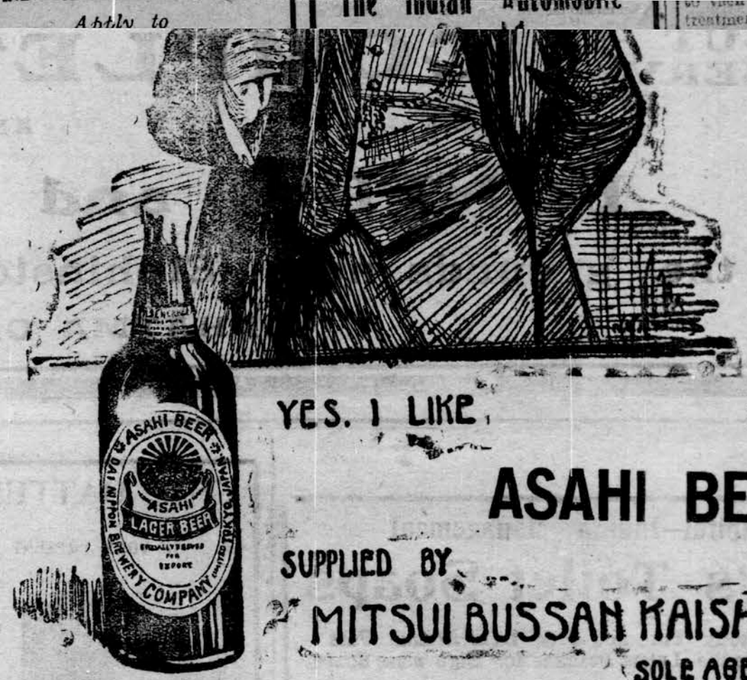

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Precaution and moderation will create less uric-acid, ease the kidneys' task and prevent unfiltered uric-acid from settling and crystallising in the arteries, muscles, nerves, and joints. These preventive measures may be completed by timely strengthening the kidneys with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine provides successful treatment for even advanced forms of kidney complaint and such symptoms as rheumatism, stone, lumbago, sciatica, gravel, renal-dropsy kidney and bladder inflammation and uric acid poisoning.

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AND OUR DUTY

Do Not go to the Bunder
Do Not go to see the Procession
Do Not go to any Function held in connection with the visit
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Do Not go to see the Illuminations
Do Not go to the Cricket Match
Do Not open Stalls in the Fair
Students should not take the Sweets offered

BUT OBSERVE COMPLETE HARTAL TO-DAY

AND ATTEND

BONFIRE and PUBLIC MEETING

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Guaranteed Perfectly Pure and Free from Animal Fats
Made according to the Latest Practice for High class Soaps.

Expert Opinions :—

OFFICE OF THE CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,
Bombay 26 September 1914.

Having made a careful and complete analysis of a cake of Toilet Soap sent to me by Mr. A. B. Godrej, I am of the opinion that it is a high grade article which satisfies to the full all tests applied to it.

It is a superfatted Soap peculiarly adapted for Toilet purposes and the oil present is entirely of vegetable origin. It is pleasant and economical in use lathers freely and contains a faint but elegant perfume. It is practically free from any uncombined alkali and thus is suitable for use on the most delicate skins.

(Sd) W. H. DICKINSON M. B., F. I. C,
MAJOR, I. M, S.
Chemical Analyser to Government
Bombay, 21st August 1914.

I have carefully analysed a sample of Soap submitted by Mr. A. B. Godrej and find it to be a carefully saponified product of purely vegetable oils containing no free alkali. The Soap lathers readily, has excellent cleansing properties and will be economical in use. It is especially to be recommended for delicate skins on account of its freedom from all harmful or irritating ingredients.

The Soap is a credit to the skill and care of the manufacturer and in the matter of freedom from alkali and consequent harmlessness to the skin can be very favourably compared with the best English soaps.

(Sd.) J. ROSS, M. P. S., F, R. M. S.
Analyst,

Most Of the imported toilet soaps, including those sold under well-known names, are made from animal fats, derived chiefly from deceased animals, and are weighted with such useless substances as sugar, clay, soda-ash, and bran.

GODREJ'S SOAPS are absolutely free from any adulteration and therefore last much longer than imported soaps.

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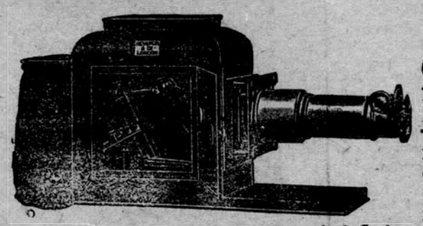

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
at :And—Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Delhi, Simla, Lucknow and Karachi

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.